THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS on labor

What's ahead . . .

The job hunt is hotting up. And the situation of more workers chasing fewer openings is likely to continue into the new year.

That is the forecast of Arthur M. Ross, who recently left the Bureau of Labor Statistics to become vice-president of the University of Michigan. The former head of BLS expects unemployment to reach 4 percent by the end of this year (up from 3.5-3.8 percent in June), and head for 4.5 percent in the first half of 1969.

The cause? According to Mr. Ross, the income-tax surcharge and cutbacks in federal spending.

While the labor expert reckons the tax increase will have a moderating effect on prices, he doesn't see it as checking climbing wages. So unionists won't be surprised to hear that he would like wage-price guidelines to be reestablished.

⊕

A flaw has appeared in an important ghetto employment program.

In the past, government and private efforts have drawn many hard-core jobless into the steel industry. But steel orders of late have been coming in slowly and mills are beginning to curtail production. Many mill workers face layoffs—and some may be long ones.

A steel strike, threatened for Aug. 1, complicates the picture. It is probably one cause of the slowdown in orders; many users have built up their inventories in readiness and have now cut their buying. On the other hand, a strike ironically would obviate the need at many mills for layoffs.

But the prospect worries those working hard to ease race tensions. Last hired are first fired under union contracts. And any efforts to get around that by giving special seniority to ghetto workers would mean trouble in the United Steelworkers or any other union.

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Walter P. Reuther, meanwhile, would like to organize "millions" of the ghetto poor for political action.

The president of the now-independent United Auto Workers has lost interest in forming a new labor federation (although such a possibility cannot be ruled out). Instead he is aiming for a loose alliance of unions to work with the UAW on such social problems as the elimination of slums, construction of low-cost, low-rent housing, and better education. Also in his headlights: the elimination of poverty through a negative income tax, or some other device to give everyone a guaranteed income; and the expansion of civil-rights programs.

UAW money that formerly went to national, state, and local AFL-CIO bodies is now devoted to such purposes. But if he is to win in his jousting with so many giant-sized problems he will need sweeping support from the ghettos.

Trends . . .

Ivan Ivanovich isn't altogether happy with his two-day weekend.

Moscow announced the switch to a five-day week for Soviet workers in 1967, the 50th Anniversary of the Revolution. Most had been working 41 hours a week spread over 5½ days; the new plan contracted the same number of hours into five days.

Now some 85 percent of the work force have free weekends—but grumbling seems as prevalent as gratitude. Service industries must take the blame; they shut down over weekends. Entertainment facilities are vastly overcrowded, and shopping has become almost impossible.

To make matters worse, the rest of Ivan's mates will soon be joining the weekend rush. Maybe the bureaucrats who bungled should man the stores and fairground stalls —on their free weekends?

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United States teachers are campaigning for their students.

The American Federation of Teachers wants Congress to drop the voting age to 18. It points out that those over 18 are "subject to taxes, aren't considered juveniles by the judiciary, are free to enter the labor market, get married, serve in the armed forces, and accept union membership."

How and why . . .

A West Coast toymaker hired young boys and girls and paid them in hamburgers and soft drinks. A New England costume jewelrymaker hired women to work at home for a dime an hour.

Just? Not according to the Fair Labor Standards Act. These are only two of many violations of the act that have been straightened out since the law was passed in 1938. More than $350 million has been recovered for 5,500,000 workers found to have been underpaid.

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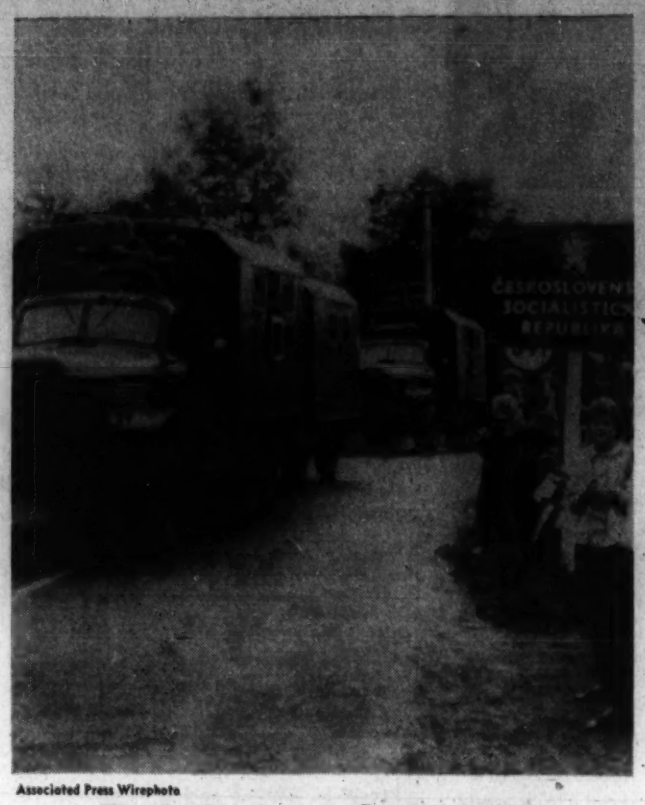

Associated Press Wirephoto

Explosive issue: Soviet troops

A few Soviet troop units cross the Czechoslovak border into Poland on Saturday following Warsaw Pact maneuvers that ended June 30. Maj. Gen. Vaclav Prchlik, a top Czech defense official, announced Monday night that a large contingent of Soviet troops is delaying its departure until July 20. General Prchlik is calling for a revision of the Warsaw Pact in which member nations would have more voice in military affairs.

Race for peace

Precarious situation in Vietnam tests skills of big powers

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

There is a race on between peacemaking and war in Vietnam. Either could win as things stand now.

This is one of those moments when secret diplomatic maneuvers are in full course and the big powers, in particular, have strong reasons for wanting a cease-fire.

Yet in Vietnam another Tet offensive is said to be building up. American sources now have rescheduled it ~~for late July or~~ early August. It would be the peculiarly dangerous kind of guerrilla war against Saigon and the cities that caused a revulsion in American opinion last February and changed its course.

Another savage city fight at this time could interrupt the flow of peacemaking here and elsewhere. It could plunge public opinion into another ordeal of frustration and perhaps worse.

Both the United States and North Vietnam are embarked on a course of "fight and negotiate" at the same time. The natural result of such a policy is for one side—in this case North Vietnam—to turn to the battlefield when it cannot get what it wants, on its own terms, here at the Paris talks.

Tensions mount

The American military leaders are convinced that the recent "lull," still continuing in Vietnam, was caused by an enemy pullback for the express purpose of another and much more powerful attack on the cities. Captured documents appear to confirm this. The United States and the South Vietnam military are in a flurry of preparations.

The attack may come, or this may be another North Vietnamese feint—such as kept the Khe Sanh outpost this past spring under a sword of Damocles that never fell. But its effect is much the same either way. The quiet course of peace maneuvers here is overshadowed by the sharp pile-up of military tension on the battlefield.

The Soviet willingness to join the search for stability —heightened no doubt by its towering dilemmas in East Europe—is put under pressure by the threat of another outbreak of war.

President Johnson goes to Honolulu to prepare President Thieu and his government for peace, if it can be brought about. And he will be met by Defense Secretary Clark Clifford with the latest demands and pressures of the war alert.

Viewpoint clashes seen

The hopefully ripening moves toward a settlement in the Middle East hang in the balance. They depend on direction from both Washington and Moscow.

The outlook for some sort of stability at the heart of the world's strategic system, in Middle Europe, is likewise at stake. Unless the wider implications of the Czechoslovak crisis are handled with great poise by the West and the Soviet leaders alike, terror could again do its work in this sensitive area.

Behind the walls of the Kremlin (as in Washington) there are understood to be both hard liners with military orientation and men whose outlook is primarily civilian, seeking to construct a more stable world. There, as in the United States, the pull of domestic problems that are hungry for the vast sums spent on arms and war is strongly exerting itself. So is the pull of security-minded forces and men.

What happens in Vietnam could be one of the deciding factors in the conflict of policy faced by the Soviet leaders, and even in who those leaders will be.

All these pressures and forces converge on the con-

★ Please turn to Page 4

Will traffic resume in '68?

Pressures to open Suez Canal intensify

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo

The silent struggle over reopening the Suez Canal or leaving it closed is partly a battle between politics and economics.

Powerful political and military pressures have kept the canal closed since the June, 1967, Arab-Israeli war. Economic and strategic interests, equally if not more powerful, both in the Soviet bloc and in the West, want it opened soon.

To the international diplomatic and business community here, the prospects now seem slightly in favor of the canal's reopening before the end of 1968.

Israel's troops still hold the canal's east bank. Last January Israeli artillery fire halted the clearing of the canal's southern half. Fifteen merchant ships are stranded in midcanal. A sunken Egyptian freighter and other obstacles physically block the passage.

President Nasser has publicly refused to reopen the canal until Israel evacuates all of Sinai. With equal firmness Israel has publicly rejected any reopening that does not permit free passage for Israeli ships.

In private, Egypt has been amenable to British and Soviet suggestions that the canal might be reopened if Israeli soldiers would pull back out of artillery range and not interfere.

Cairo has privately indicated it might accept revival of a formula worked out by former UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold in 1957 after the first Suez war.

For a few months this permitted passage of Israeli cargoes in ships of other flags. But after it was publicized in the Arab world and drew a storm of Arab disapproval President Nasser had to end it.

Today even more than in 1957 President Nasser must heed Arab opinion, misinformed and extreme as it often is. This was proved in early July while he visited the Soviet leaders in Moscow.

When Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riyad told reporters in Copenhagen, "Israel is a reality and we recognize realities," a barrage of violent verbal attacks on Cairo went out from other Arab capitals.

Backtracking ordered

Newspapers and politicians in Libya, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Sudan, to say nothing of Palestinian Arab organizations and publicists in Beirut and Amman, all asked one indignant question: "Has the United Arab Republic dropped its stand against recognizing Israel? Has its leader betrayed the Arab cause?"

These reports quickly reached President Nasser in Moscow He radioed an urgent message to his Information Ministry in Cairo to backtrack on the Riyad statement.

Almost ruefully, top information officials here had to hastily explain that the Foreign Minister's reported statement was a far cry from formal recognition—or even recognizing Israel's moral or legal right to exist.

Israeli diplomats, ordered by Jerusalem

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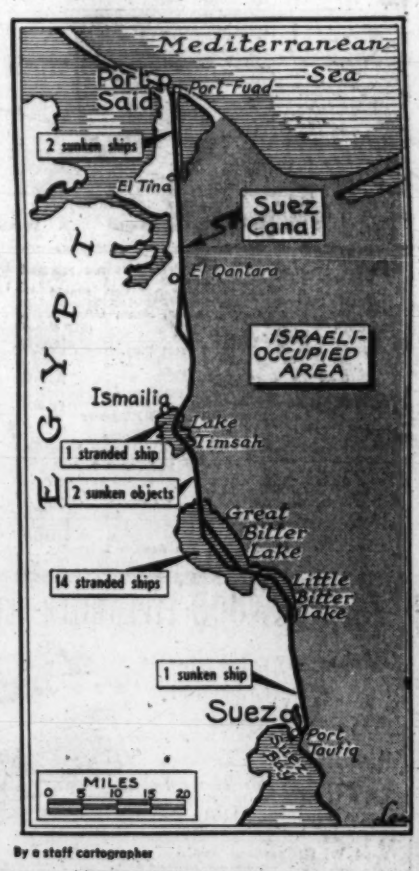

By a staff cartographer

Waterway blocked

Fifteen freighters of various nationalities have been stranded in the Suez Canal since the June, 1967, Arab-Israeli war. Several sunken objects block the waterway and will have to be moved before it can be reopened.

Convention deadline shadows Congress

By William C. Selover
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Like a dilatory student in the grips of final exams, the United States Congress is trying to cram enormous amounts of work it should have done earlier in the few days remaining before the party conventions begin.

Congressional leaders have hopefully set Aug. 3 as the adjournment date for the 90th Congress. The Republican convention is scheduled to open in Miami two days later on Aug. 5. The Democratic convention is scheduled for Aug. 26 in Chicago.

Memories of 1960

The hazards appear formidable as the closing date approaches. One and possibly two filibusters are looming in the Senate.

But the consequences of failure to pass what President Johnson considers "vitally needed" legislation is at least distasteful. He has threatened to call Congress back to Washington for a special session following the conventions.

"I urge the Congress to act as promptly as possible on this legislation," he said last week. "Even though the session may have to be resumed after interruptions for political conventions, it is critical that this legislation be enacted and the Congress return to complete the unfinished agenda for all the people before this session is ended."

Those in Congress take this threat very seriously. Those who recall the fruitless post-convention session in 1960 want to avoid a repeat at all costs.

Variety of bills

Still, at this writing, only two of the 13 regular appropriations bills have been passed. The failure of Congress to enact the remaining money bills in the next three weeks could mean that large segments of the government would grind to an eventual halt.

Opponents of the President's Supreme Court nominations are gearing for a filibuster. While the some 17 Republican Senators plus an undisclosed number of Southern Democrats who oppose the confirmation of the appointment of Abe Fortas as Chief Justice are not likely to constitute a majority in the Senate, they could prevent a two-thirds cloture vote.

Also, a filibuster is possible on the strong gun-registration bill. The leader of this blocking tactic is Strom Thurmond (R) of South Carolina.

The "vitally needed" programs listed by the President were these, in this order: higher education, poverty appropriations, gun control, housing, health, manpower, redwoods, scenic rivers and trails, pipeline

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By a staff photographer

Majority Leader Mansfield

"Beware the joys of another session"

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Inside reading . . .

Sihanouk says U.S. could end breach

Tattered United States relations with Cambodia can be repaired without any formal "peace conference," says Prince Sihanouk. All that is required is a United States declaration that the United States respects Cambodia's territorial integrity.

Story: Page 13

National parks part of world treasury

A young European visitor to the United States gazes down into the deep gorge cut by the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon. He symbolizes the ideal of national parks as natural treasures "for the entire world citizenry." Another such treasure is Virgin Islands National Park.

First page, second section
Parks postscript No. 12: Page 15

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Hopes high

Arms-control talks tackle next issue

By Carlyle Morgan
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

The new session of arms-control talks opened here July 16 under the influence of a big success in the previous session.

That success was the completion of a treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons beyond nations which already have them. The document was approved by the United Nations General Assembly and is now being signed with varying degrees of enthusiasm or doubt by United Nations members.

So the official keynote here was optimism as the 18-nation disarmament committee resumed work.

New treaty hailed

William C. Foster, head of the American delegation, told the conference that the "treaty lays an indispensable foundation for expanded development of peaceful nuclear energy." He restated the American pledge made in the last session and in the treaty to help smaller nations with this development.

He also said that the treaty "goes farther toward putting the nuclear genie back into the bottle than any other step the world has taken since that genie got out almost 25 years ago."

He said one purpose of the treaty was "to obligate the powers to negotiate in good faith toward nuclear disarmament."

The chief British delegate, Fred Mulley, said that this is "not the end of the story." He said "inevitably problems remain and much work needs to be done before the treaty can be fully effective."

He added that "our major task now is to explore all the possibilities for further measures of arms control and disarmament that are opened up by the treaty."

Alexei Roshchin told the opening session that the Soviet Union hoped the new treaty would be signed by an overwhelming majority of the members of the UN. He noted it already had been signed by more than 60 nations.

The Americans hope privately that one or two major projects can be started here in this session. The Soviets offer "nine points" which they say they would be glad to discuss.

Two points stressed

These include limitation and reduction of delivery systems for intercontinental ballistic missiles and for antiballistic missiles, and prevention of the use of sea beds for arms bases.

The American delegation is ready to discuss these and other points.

A very close look even at these two suggests that an agreement on just one of them in the near future would be a reasonable achievement. This would be a treaty on sea beds.

One reason to hope for it is that there are as yet no armaments known to be anchored to the floors of the oceans. It is easier to agree not to put arms where they are not, than to remove them from anywhere where they have already been put.

The delivery systems for ICBM's are in being and antiballistic missile systems are close behind. The military general staffs of both the Soviet Union and the United States have already acquired a vested interest in them.

Bargaining over their limitation therefore, and especially over their reduction, may run into technical obstacles.

Specifics not easy

Which locations and which rockets should the United States "sacrifice" in return for what specific "sacrifices" by the Soviet Union? That is the sort of question which may complicate a debate on this subject.

At every turn the two military establishments are likely to raise objections, which, from their points of view, are valid for national security.

Also, though little is said about this at present, a reliable agreement would almost surely require means for verification. Probably there would arise a demand for inspection on the territory of both the United States and the Soviet Union, although roving satellites already can keep a sort of count on what the experts call "the holes" — emplacements rocket.

The matter of inspection also befouls another great hope of the Geneva arms-control conference. This is to complete the partial nuclear-weapons test ban, agreed in 1963, with a ban on underground tests.

In its "nine points" the Soviet Union says it "remains firmly in favor of banning all nuclear weapons tests." But it also says it means to rely on purely "national" means of policing such a ban.

That is, the Soviets say that parties to the ban must content themselves with policing the Soviet Union from afar, and not by on-the-spot inspection.

The United States still insists on the latter.

The Soviets have put forward six other points in an effort to shape the new session to their wishes.

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By Gordon H. Converse, chief photographer

Zurich tower and stroller

At noontime, the many stone arches and towers along Switzerland's Limmat River beckon Zurichers out for a walk.

The news — briefly

International . . .

Uppsala, Sweden

The Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches has approved church support for young men who resist the draft.

An overwhelming majority of the 700 voting delegates approved a report including a recommendation that churches should stand behind young men who resist the draft for particular wars such as Vietnam. This is an extension of traditional church support for pacifism.

Bucharest, Romania

Nicolae Ceausescu, leader and Communist Party chief of Romania, has expressed full support for Czechoslovakia's reformist leaders and said "we wish them success from the bottom of our hearts."

Saigon

The ground war picked up south of Saigon Monday and Tuesday with 192 of the enemy reported killed. But a senior United States officer said large enemy units had moved westward from the Saigon area, and the next big Viet Cong offensive against the South Vietnamese capital is not likely before late July or early August.

The American source warned that despite the enemy withdrawals, the Viet Cong still plans to attack Saigon. Da Nang and Hue, the two major cities in the northern part of the country, also were considered likely targets for a general Communist offensive.

Geneva

President Johnson said in a message to a new session of the 17-nation disarmament conference the United States and the Soviet Union have a special responsibility to head off a strategic-arms race.

"The fate of mankind could well depend on the manner in which our two nations discharge that responsibility," the President said.

He called for negotiations to ban nuclear-weapons emplacements on the seabed and to control regional arms races in conventional weapons.

United States . . .

Washington

President Johnson said he will nominate Bertrand M. Harding to succeed R. Sargent Shriver as director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Mr. Harding, a government employee since 1942, has been acting director since Mr. Shriver was named Ambassador to France.

Washington

A commission named by President Johnson urged creation of a special corporation to operate the nation's postal service and elimination of all political jobs in the mail service.

The Commission on Postal Organization also recommended the postal corporation itself establish mail rates—subject only to veto by Congress.

Washington

Associate Justice Abe Fortas testified that, since he went on the Supreme Court in 1965, he has been called to the White House by President Johnson for consultation on critical matters.

Appearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on his nomination to succeed Chief Justice Earl Warren, he said none of the subjects on which President Johnson had consulted with him had anything to do with matters that might come before the Supreme Court.

York, Pa.

Sporadic violence flared in two predominantly Negro sections of York early Tuesday but subsided when police surrounded one of the troubled areas.

Washington

The Senate Finance Committee Tuesday killed the Johnson administration's proposal for a 30 percent tax on foreign-travel spending.

News of July 16 and 17 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

They urge the banning of the use of nuclear weapons. They say this would help to "normalize the international atmosphere."

Western diplomats point out that it would also "normalize warfare" in the sense that it would keep it in the prenuclear age. It would give the huge Soviet manpower available in Europe a big military advantage over American forces stationed three or more thousands of miles away, but committed by the Western alliance to Europe's defense.

The Soviets suggest measures to stop production of nuclear weapons and for reducing and eventually eliminating nuclear stockpiles. The United States made a similar proposal as long ago as 1964. Discussion on this may go forward here, taking account of the fact that the United States has already cut back its production.

The Soviet Union wants to discuss a ban on flights of bombers carrying nuclear bombs outside their own national territories. The United States says it has responsibilities to its European allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization which require that it keep a free hand in the matter.

Chemical and bacteriological warfare is another Soviet target. The United States in 1966 voted for a UN resolution favoring a ban on such weapons.

'Foreign bases' an issue

The Soviets demand the dismantling of foreign military bases.

Regional nuclear disarmament is yet another subject proposed for discussion by the Soviets. The United States proposed this in 1964, so it could be taken up at any time.

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By Lucia Mouat
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Carbondale, Ill.

They said it couldn't be done. But Southern Illinois University (SIU) has quietly defied the predictions. Though far from the city life, with well-worked mines and barren farmland on every side, it has somehow jumped the gap from a struggling teachers college to one of the nation's 20 largest universities.

Since 1947, when it made the full-scale shift to university status, it has swelled from 3,000 to 28,000 students and its annual operating budget has skyrocketed from $2 million to $70 million.

Its campuses, which in addition to the main one here at Carbondale include a campus 115 miles away at Edwardsville and a two-year vocational-technical institute 10 miles away, offer a grand total of masters programs in 54 fields and doctorates in nine.

Most of the credit for the vigorous recruiting in staff (which includes architect R. Buckminster Fuller and opera singer Marjorie Lawrence) and students and the confidence that success was possible is given to Delyte W. Morris, now in his 20th year as the university's eighth president. And, as much as he might deny it, the faculty here insists that SIU is still very definitely a "one-man show."

Restraint cautioned

Chatting beside the stone fireplace in his office during a recent interview, Dr. Morris, a former speech professor with a Ph.D. from the University of Iowa, comes on strong as a "doer" who stands for little nonsense.

His views on campus protests are firm.

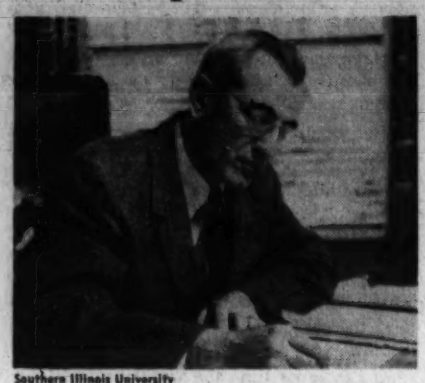
"It's my feeling that universities are going to be destroyed if we're not very careful," he says. "This university is not insensitive to student feeling but it will not be run by a minority. The real difficulty in a university, where you want to nurture spontaneity and intellectual freedom, is keeping people sensitive in their zeal to the rights of other people. We must teach students that when they are emotional is the very time to use restraint. There is a limit to dissidence, and revolution is the limit. We define that as violence."

"I'm going to sound like a contentious fellow," he adds, considering what he has just said. "I'm really a very mild man. I dislike the authoritarian role and had hoped we wouldn't reach it this year."

But reach it the university did. On May 7 last spring a bomb mysteriously was set off in an SIU agricultural building, causing $100,000 worth of damage.

Students enter office

The next day the university was to have announced its decision as to whether or not black militant Stokely Carmichael would be permitted to speak on campus a few weeks hence. The decision was promptly announced in the negative (presumably because of the on-campus tension) along with a reminder from President Morris that students who disrupted the university's operations in any way would be expelled.



Southern Illinois University

D. W. Morris, SIU president
'Zeal must be sensitive'

Last year there were roughly 2,000 Negro students on the Carbondale campus. Some of these were among the 200 students who thronged the president's office late the night of May 8 (when he was not there) in what the students insist was to have been a peaceful protest against the Carmichael decision. One thing led to another. Some students broke into the office, police were on hand to greet them, and a half-dozen were arrested.

Asked about their status the following day, President Morris announced tersely that "Some are in jail. Some are in the hospital. And all are expelled."

"Some of the students involved in these things are 'sometime' students," he explains. "The similarity between demands made here and by organizations laying down the blueprints for the disruption of universities is not a coincidence. There are organizers being sent to us, and they are using nationally and internationally sponsored methods."

Register in droves

However vigorously students protest the university's attitude and insist that their views are neither heard nor heeded, it is undeniable that they keep on coming to SIU —in droves.

In the revamping of the Illinois higher education system, SIU is one of the state institutions singled out for "senior" status. With a rapidly growing junior-college system to absorb more of the freshmen and sophomores, SIU in a few years will be admitting only those in the upper half of their high-school classes at any point in the academic year and freshman enrollment will be frozen at a certain quota.

"It will put heavier pressure on the four-year institutions, but I don't see it as a difficult, static situation at all," says Dr. Morris.

"We don't hold we do a better job than anybody else," he adds of SIU distinctiveness. "We think maybe we enjoy it a little more. We've managed to stay rather open to new ideas, but it gets harder the bigger we get and the older we get. But we try not to have any inviolable shibboleths."

★Political date shadows Congress

Continued from Page 1

safety, wholesome poultry, hazardous radiation, occupational health, and mutual fund reform.

He spoke of "many other bills" being urgently required.

The foreign-aid bill is one and the juvenile delinquency bill is another.

The Senate must act on the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and take some action on the Supreme Court nominations.

Also scheduled for action before adjournment are bills to extend the federal highway program, now in conference, and to extend for three years the renegotiation act, passed by the House.

Last winter, the activities of the 90th Congress plodded along at a leisurely pace. Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana had instituted a new procedure in an attempt to speed Senate action.

Till then, the Senate would be scheduled for a five-day week, but would hold only token sessions on Monday and Friday, thus permitting senators to have long weekends in their home districts. Senator Mansfield instituted a procedure to make Wednesday the token Senate day, in hopes that he could keep senators in town all week, holding hearings, doing committee work, and attending sessions.

Six-day work week

But old habits persisted. The result was that Wednesday was added to Monday and Friday token sessions, making a two-day work week not uncommon.

Now, in the final cramming sessions, the leadership has scheduled six-day work weeks, and an early 10 a.m. start, instead of the noon convening.

What makes this so frustrating for some legislators who have worked so hard all year is that at adjournment this session, the legislative slate will be wiped clean.

Last fall, when the first session of the 90th Congress ended, the measures that had been passed in one house could be passed in the other during the subsequent second session. But now, bills must be reintroduced and passed through the tedious legislative process again in the 91st Congress. Many consider this a waste of valuable congressional man-hours.

The House Rules Committee is responsible for part of the last minute logjam. As the adjournment push began, this crucial committee had bottled up some 50 important bills, many of which demanded early attention.

Some of them are being shelved entirely.

The Monroney-Madden congressional modernization plan was one of the most conspicuous. The Senate had passed the reform bill after a lengthy debate, and was awaiting House action. Now it will have to be taken up again in the 91st Congress, and the Senate will have to go through the same exercises all over again.

The same is true of an urgently important measure to revise the copyright laws.

Other shelved measures include a bill to reform election campaign procedures, a measure designed to give representation of the District of Columbia in Congress, an appropriation for the construction of an extention to the cramped Library of Congress, and a law to permit labor unions to picket and shut down an entire construction job if there was a labor dispute with one of the subcontractors.

Controversial plan

Also put aside already by this session of Congress is the controversial plan to develop the F-111B, the Navy's TFX jet, and the further development of a supersonic plane.

The outlook for the Aug. 3 adjournment appeared cloudy, as the last-minute pressures mounted.

In an apparently last-ditch attempt to inspire the Congress to renewed vigor, Senator Mansfield requested the Senate members to attend all the session.

"We are fully appreciative of the demands for time on all members seeking reelection," he said. "It would be our hope, however, that senators not in this category would be on the floor during this week, as well as any candidates who may arrange their schedules accordingly."

He added ironically: "I need not remind senators of the joys of returning to session after the political conventions.

"With the cooperation of the entire Senate, we can all be spared that experience."

But the prospects of Congress being spared that experience grew gloomier and gloomier as Aug. 3 approached.

Black group for Rockefeller

By Reuters

New York

The campaign of Republican presidential aspirant, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has gained the significant support of a broad spectrum of Negro leaders, a group wooed by every major candidate.

An organization calling itself Black Independents and Democrats for Rockefeller boosted the New York Governor at a news conference here saying it regarded Governor Rockefeller as a "reasonable man."

A large number of black leaders supported Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and his assassination in June left many of them without a commitment to a leading presidential candidate.

The new organization includes Omar Ahmed, a black-power advocate and former associate of assassinated black nationalist leader Malcolm X, James Farmer, former director of the Congress of Racial Equality, and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Sr., father of the slain leader of the nonviolent civil-rights movement, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Yacht replica recalls victory

By Reuters

Cowes, England

A full-scale replica of the schooner America, which defeated British yachts in the 1851 race that created the America's Cup yachting classic, has arrived here after a 13-day Atlantic crossing.

The 105-foot schooner, also named America, left Bermuda June 29 for a two-month goodwill tour of England and Germany.

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Trudeau tackles pile of budgetary problems

By Bruce Hutchison
Canadian special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Canada's new government has moved from its post-election euphoria into the grubby tasks of national housekeeping.

After his first meeting with a completely reorganized cabinet, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau enforced a traditional but long-neglected rule of secrecy.

In his official family, he indicated, there will be no leaks. And certainly none has appeared so far.

But the government's summer tasks are clear enough. It must prepare a large legislative program for the first session of a new Parliament late in September, choose its priorities, and frame a peculiarly difficult budget.

In timing, if not in importance, financial problems tower above all others.

The government is committed to a balanced budget and, if possible, against any serious tax increase. Yet it is also committed to heavy, unknown expenditures in aid of the poorer provinces and to the huge costs of a national medicare scheme partially launched on July 1.

All its earlier calculations were based on the assumption of pretty rapid economic growth, but suddenly that assumption has become very dubious as a result of developments in the United States.

Obviously Canada will not escape the side effects of a drastic American tax increase and a reduction in governmental spending.

If the rate of business growth slows down in the United States during the next 12 months, as seems certain, so it will in Canada, because the two nations are economically interdependent.

Consequently, the Trudeau government cannot count on a large, automatic rise in its revenue from existing tax rates to finance increased expenditures. This hope apparently has been curtailed or cancelled by the American fiscal policy of deflation and restraint.

Tax bite increasing

While Ottawa is in urgent need of more revenue, the provincial and municipal governments as a whole are increasing their taxes from the purse of the same taxpayer.

Latest figures show that all Canadian governments combined are collecting at least a third of the gross national product and the federal authorities have no wish to raise this massive fraction if they can avoid it.

Probably an over-all tax increase, through the three levels of government, cannot be avoided in the long run. But in the short run, Mr. Trudeau is determined to follow a course of economy and thus strengthen the confidence of Canadian and foreign investors.

Now the government is expected, in its autumn budget, to set an example of strict economy for the provinces and municipalities. This will not be easy. Less than a month after his electoral triumph, Mr. Trudeau faces grave trouble on many fronts.

★Big-power skills tested by Viet war

Continued from Page 1

tinuing peace talks here—as they also will surround the new Soviet-American talks in Geneva on disarmament. The negotiators at Paris are not the masters but the servants of these larger outside events.

So long as there is no cease-fire in Vietnam, so long as the contenders remain in this stage of "fight and negotiate" at the same time, war can run up a thunderstorm at any time and the damage of the lightning may prove beyond the control of negotiators here.

Until now, the Paris talks have not faced any situation like the present rise in the intensity of worldwide peacemaking efforts and the peril of their turning sour.

The military infiltration from North Vietnam, as American sources now have come to agree, was mostly absorbed by replacing casualties. They did not greatly exceed Mr. Clifford's formula of "normal reinforcements" which the United States would not consider provocative.

The rocket attacks on Saigon were upsetting enough, but not of the magnitude of the attacks that are bruited now. The recent "lull" in fighting has been an enigma.

In fact, the quiet stream of the Paris talks was almost an embarrassment. Neither side wanted to force a test of bargaining strength in the first two months, so neither party really knows where the other stands.

American public opinion would probably not have looked kindly on a walkout, or resumption of the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, which would have been the conventional methods of bringing on a bargaining crisis from the non-Communist side. Hanoi had its own reasons for being on its good behavior, which the American negotiators are careful not to guess at, lest they be wrong.

Now the talk of a possible erupting volcano in Saigon, widely publicized by Defense Secretary Clifford and the President himself, has upset the Paris calm rudely. It appears from here like a sudden resurgence of anger and frustration, with wholly unpredictable results on the bargaining process—and on the emotions of the American and world publics.

★Pressures to open Suez intensify

Continued from Page 1

to counter the Egyptian "peace offensive," soon found they had nothing to do after all.

This is one main reason why President Nasser must move with extreme caution on the canal issue. According to the Khartoum Arab summit decisions of August, 1967, he appears bound to keep the canal closed until there is at least the beginning of a general Middle East settlement.

Another main reason is that by reopening the canal, Egypt would almost certainly lose over $100 million in Arab subsidies paid to replace canal revenues by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Libya. But in the era of supertankers unable to use the canal, its revenues would tend to drop.

Secret negotiations between Washington, Moscow, and Mideast capitals, conducted in part through U Thant's envoy, Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring, apparently have succeeded in isolating the canal question, in big-power eyes, from the rest of the tangled problems of a settlement.

Timetable sought

This is why the U.A.R. wants a timetable for implementing the UN Security Council resolution of November, 1967.

If withdrawal of Israeli troops, provided under that resolution, began on the canal's east bank and navigation rights were settled, opening the canal could become the first item on that timetable.

The U.A.R. could then begin widening and deepening the waterway to accommodate larger tankers.

Some $20 million of a $56.5 million loan for such work, granted by the World Bank in 1959, has not yet been expended. Robert S. McNamara, World Bank president, presumably discussed this when he saw Ahmed Mashur, canal authority chairman, during Mr. McNamara's visit to Egypt July 10-14.

American oilmen here are as eager as their Egyptian partners in the Gulf of Suez Petroleum Company (GSPC) to reopen the canal. GSPC is a joint venture of the U.A.R. and Pan American Oil Company, an affiliate of Standard Oil of Indiana. It now pumps well over 150,000 barrels daily from its Red Sea offshore fields of El Morgan.

GSPC expects to produce 8 million of the U.A.R.'s total annual crude-oil production, estimated to reach 12 million tons yearly by the end of this year.

To ship crude from the company's Red Sea terminal at Ras Shukheir to Augusta, Sicily, by the long route around Africa now costs $11.27 a ton. It would cost only $2.02 on tankers through the canal.

A British firm, International Management & Engineering Group (IMEG) of London, is studying possibilities of a Red Sea-to-Mediterranean oil pipeline. This would replace the canal if it remains closed, or supplement it if it opens, as a route for moving petroleum.

The pipeline's advocates argue that each unit of a 42-inch pipeline could handle 50 million tons yearly, a total of 200 million for a four-unit pipe.

Pipeline's potential

Oil experts estimate that crude shipments from and through the Red Sea, including huge quantities moved from Arabia and the gulf, could reach 500 million tons by 1970.

At the same time the world fleet of tankers displacing 100,000 tons or more must double to accommodate increased output.

The Suez Canal's present depth of 40 feet can take tankers up to 70,000 tons. By 1970, however, the proportion of existing tankers able to use the canal would fall to 50 percent of the present figure and to about 25 percent of it in the years between 1975 and '80.

If the canal is deepened to 48 feet by 1972, as Egypt wants to do, it could accommodate tankers up to 100,000 tons and tankers of up to 210,000 tons by 1976 with a depth of 60 feet.

Official estimates here are that Egypt's foreign-exchange earnings from the canal alone would be $2 billion, 50 million for the 11-year period 1970-80 for a 40-foot canal depth. They would be $2 billion, 300 million, or an increase of 12 percent, for a 60-foot depth.

For a combination of a functioning canal and the oil pipeline, they could increase 43 percent to $2 billion, 930 million.

The arguments of economics are powerful ones. The question of whether they can overcome the emotions and storms of Middle East politics may determine the future of Egypt and all its neighbors.

British Treasury loses pounds—for miniskirts

By Reuters

London

Customs and excise men are taking a long critical look at the legs of Britain's miniskirted girls.

The Treasury is losing thousands of pounds each year because a skirt less than 24 inches long is considered children's clothing and therefore is not liable to a 12.5 percent purchase tax.

Yet many minis are only 14 to 20 inches long.

Customs and excise authorities are discussing the drain in government revenue with clothing trade representatives.

So far there has been no agreement, but a new length of 20 inches was suggested to solve the problem.

Polish officials nominated

By Reuters

Warsaw

The Polish Sejm (parliament) has nominated three new ministers following the promotion or resignation of their predecessors, the Polish news agency PAP announced.

Kazimierz Switala was nominated minister of internal security replacing Mieczyslaw Moczar, who was recently promoted to Politburo candidate-member.

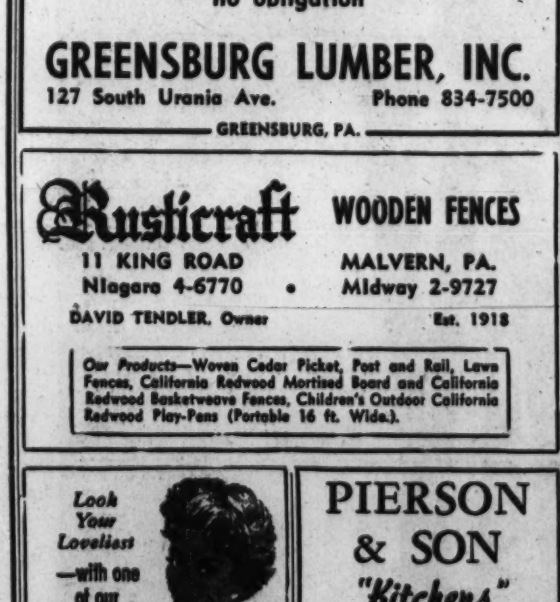
Greek trial set for farmer riots

By the Associated Press

Salonika, Greece

The military government has ordered 100 persons brought to trial on Sept. 9 on charges of resisting authority during farmers' riots two years ago outside this chief city of northern Greece.

Most of those ordered to trial were arrested after the military coup April 21, 1967. They have been held on two Aegean islands along with several thousand political prisoners.



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Desalting plants pepper the globe

By Neal Stanford
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Every time a Kuwaitian sheik digs for water, he strikes oil.

So oil-rich Kuwait on the Arabian Gulf is desperate for water.

The result is that Kuwait, with only 6,000 square miles and a population of less than half a million, has more water-desalting plants per square mile and per population than any place else in the world.

What this points up is the rapidity with which desalting plants are being built on every continent as man's water needs skyrocket.

At last count, there were at least 852 desalting plants scattered around the globe, producing a total of 222 million gallons of pure water per day. Of these, 52 are in Kuwait, as against 9 in Egypt, 2 in Turkey, 6 in Tunisia, 11 in Israel, 20 in Saudi Arabia, 6 in India, and 14 in Iran.

Of these 852 plants, the United States has 286 scattered over 36 states—including 35 in California, 28 in New York, 25 in Texas, and 21 in Illinois.

But the American total is less than that for England, which has 294 desalting plants as against 26 for West Germany, 10 for Italy, and 3 for France.

There is practically no corner of the globe which does not have a desalting plant. For instance:

Ascension Island, 22; Australia, 16; Cuba, 3; Gibraltar, 13; Hong Kong, 3; Japan, 1; Korea, 2; Mexico, 9; the Netherlands, 24; Pakistan, 2; Panama, 2; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 1.

As for the Soviet Union, American sources say they know of only 14, but there must surely be many more.

Of course, the number of desalting plants is not actually as important as the size of these plants—that is, the number of gallons of pure water each can produce a day. Their output varies from 25,000 gallons of pure water per day to more than 2,500,000 gallons per day.

Of the 852 plants covered in this survey 332 are producing between 25,000 and 100,000 gallons per day. That's a total of only 30 million gallons per day.

The 44 plants that produce a million gallons per day or more turn out 142 million gallons of fresh water daily. The largest single unit now operating, at Key West, Fla., produces 2.6 million gallons per day.

Equally important with the number and size of these desalting plants is the question of the cost of water produced—usually given in cost per thousand gallons.

Back in 1959 before the City of Coalinga, Calif., built its own desalting plant, it was importing water by railway tank for $7 per thousand gallons. It now is producing it from sea water at $1.45 per thousand gallons.

When sea-water conversion began in the early 1950's, cost was in the neighborhood of $4 and $5 per thousand gallons. It is down now to about $1 per thousand. With large plants the cost may be brought down to 20-30 cents per thousand.

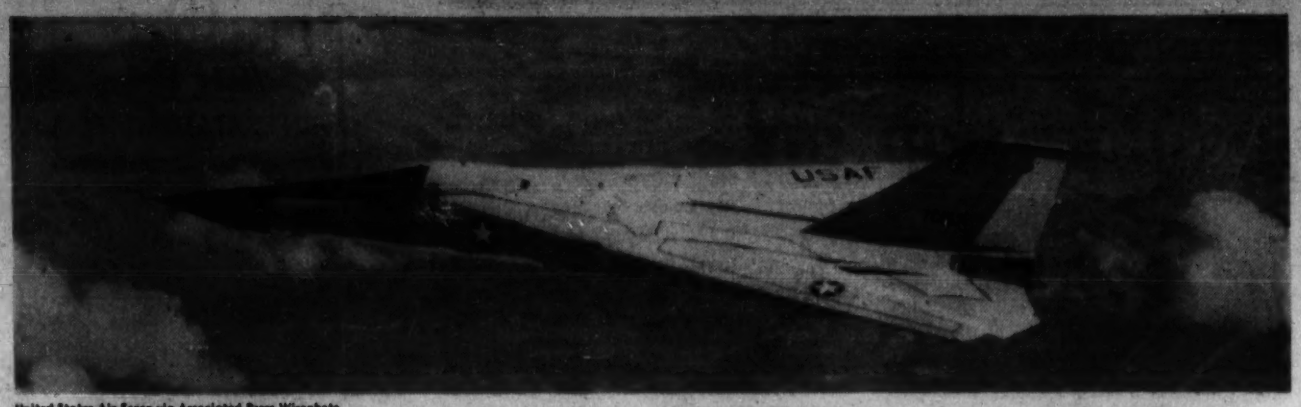
In Key West, the cost is about 85 cents per thousand. Kudait, interestingly enough, produces its desalted water at a very low cost—about 60 cents per thousand. The reason is free fuel. It uses natural gas, a waste product from its oilfields.

A plant that will be bigger than Key West's is being built at Tijuana, Mexico—a dual-purpose power and desalting plant designed to turn out 7,500,000 gallons per day. It will use conventional fuels.

However, there are plans and programs now on the drawing boards for building nuclear-powered dual-purpose desalting plants to produce 150 million gallons per day. That figure may grow to 400 million and 500 million gallons per day in the '70's.

And atomic-energy commissioner James T. Ramey just this spring anticipated dual-purpose nuclear desalting plants turning out a billion gallons of pure water per day by mid-1970.

Third in a series of articles on the role of desalting in meeting the water crisis.



United States Air Force via Associated Press Wirephoto

Test flight for new bomber

The United States Department of Defense has released this photo showing the first production model of the Air Force's FB-111A, a strategic-bomber version of the F-111 series. The swing-wing jet, making its first 30-minute flight from Carswell Air Force Base in Texas, reached speeds up to 660 m.p.h. and climbed to 20,000 feet.

U.S. police put civilians in office tasks

By the Associated Press

In the old Wild West days, the sheriff pinned the star on a bystander and made him a deputy. Since the bystander already was equipped with gun and horse, he could easily fit into the new role and take off after the cattle rustlers.

Today, many large city police forces in the United States are coming full circle. They figuratively are pinning the deputy's star on thousands of civilians—men and women, young and old, from corporation executives to college boys—to do police work full time or part time.

The object is to free more trained policemen to patrol the crime-ridden, often riot-troubled city streets.

Los Angeles has more than 30 gray-uniformed civilians directing traffic at street corners and hopes to replace eventually all "fixed post" policemen with civilians. Already more than 22 percent of the police department in the California city is civilians.

New York City's 28,000-man police force is augmented by nearly 4,900 paid civilian employees, including 223 "meter maids," and another 2,200 auxiliary policemen who are unsalaried.

The 12,000 regular policemen of Chicago are freed for crime fighting by more than 1,200 civilian clerical workers, 1,380 women crossing guards, and 264 teen-age police cadets.

Standoff in Topeka

Medical aides vs. Kansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kans.

Members of Kansas Health Workers Union Local 1271 and health officials here are stubbornly waiting for the other side to capitulate.

In the basement of the church that houses the union's headquarters, women sit watching the children and consuming soft drinks. They had been employed as psychiatric aides at two state hospitals in this capital city until the suspension of 46 workers in June and the strike called last week.

Seven blocks away at the State Office Building, a state health administrator sat at his desk ready to talk with anyone from the union. But it had cast him aside for having repeatedly said he could do nothing; and under a baking Midwestern sun, pickets carried signs outside Topeka State Hospital and Kansas Neurological Institute.

The strike, reminiscent of the garbage-workers strike this spring in Memphis, Tenn., has been at least partly effective. At the hospital, set back from the street on grassy lawns, it has closed down one of six wards and caused psychiatrists in a second to play the part of aides. Few of the workers stayed away, and no cutbacks in service had been made.

Speakers invited

The strike entered its fifth day Monday. A Kansas regulation states that persons away from work for five days without explanation are considered to have resigned, the health official said.

An advisory commission appointed by the governor to study health-care institutions and the demands of the strikers was to meet Monday behind closed doors for a second time.

The aides at the two hospitals are 70 percent Negro, but the union leaders do not want racism considered an active issue. They invited two Southern Christian Leadership Conference speakers to address a group of marchers on the State Capitol; but they were invited and billed as members of the Poor Peoples Campaign.

Yet the leaders realize that race and poor pay is linked. "You put white people in those aide positions, and you watch that salary jump up," the group's secretary, a white woman, said.

"People have approached me and asked, 'Why are you involved,' " a white striker said. "I reply, 'I work there,' and then will say, 'but it's a racial issue.'

"Well then, I'm involved in a racial issue if that's the way you want to look at it."

Tactics criticized

The health officials believe neither they nor the governor can grant the union's demands. Said Dr. Robert Haines, director of institutional management for the State Department of Social Welfare:

"There's nothing that can be done to grant the union's request; it's up to the Legislature to act, and they're not in session.

"The demands they make may be justified, but the union has been unreasonable in the way they presented them and expected us to act. Everyone wants more money and better conditions. They need to lobby."

The union's demands include a 35 percent pay increase, a 40-hour work week, an hour for lunch, and recognition of the union as the bargaining agent for the aides in the city.

The union also seeks reinstatement of 34 aides who have been dismissed for a take-over of the administration of the hospitals for a short time June 19.

Dr. Haines noted that the Kansas Legislature recently rejected a 20 percent pay increase for the aides and that three years ago the lunch hour had been reduced by half so the aides could leave work early. He cited a 1967 ruling by the state's attorney general that the state cannot recognize unions as bargaining agents.

Take-over explained

The union members have been seeking action for a year and a half. The leaders are tired of presenting their side of the case.

"There's no use in getting into a dialogue about it," is a frequent way of ending discussion.

The leaders complain that the take-over of the hospital administration June 19 was misunderstood. It was meant merely to dramatize the poor care the patients had been getting by showing how increasing the number of aides on the wards would produce better care. The union had decided in favor of the take-over or "hospital-improvement program," rather than a strike because a strike would hurt the patients.

An international representative of the union who arrived in town last week agreed the local had a just cause for striking.

Two votes? Overwhelming!

By the Associated Press

Pauls Valley, Okla.

Political candidates in Oklahoma may submit a voter petition in lieu of a filing fee. But most condidates feel it is too hard to get the required number of signers.

Bill J. Smith, however, found it easy to obtain the necessary 5 percent of the registered voters of his party when he filed for Garvin County commissioner.

Mr. Smith filed as an American Party candidate. There are only five American Party voters registered in his district—and his petition contained two signatures.

PEOPLE

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Here is what some say:
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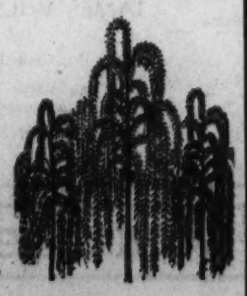

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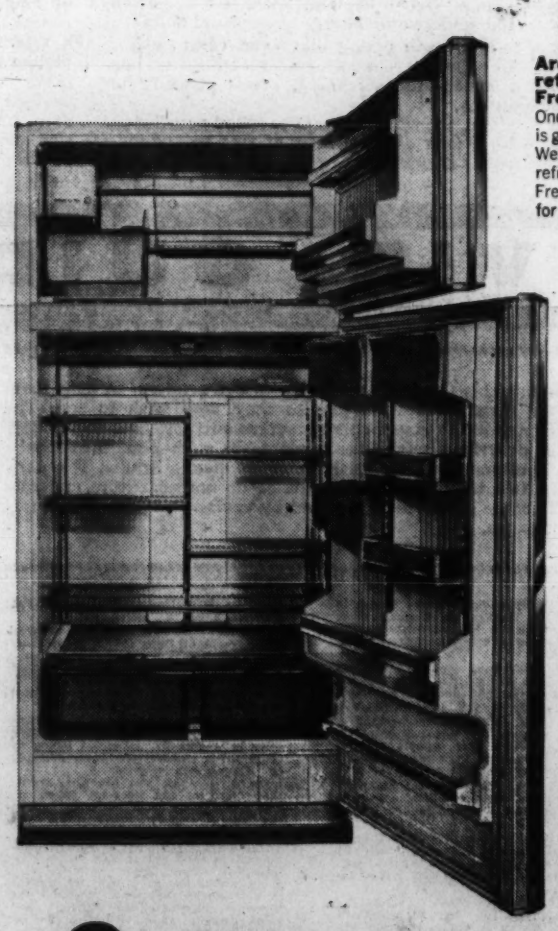

Does it have an automatic ice maker?
Seven Westinghouse refrigerators have an automatic ice maker to assure you an endless supply of non-sticking ice cubes. No more trays to wrestle with. Identical models are available without an ice maker, if you prefer.

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Most Westinghouse models do. Cantilevered shelves that snap-in so easily they can be replaced with one hand to store anything from a flat pie to a 30-lb. turkey. And beneath the refrigerator, glide-out adjustable rollers for quick and easy cleaning behind and below.

Will it keep meat fresh for a full week?
The Westinghouse 7-Day Fresh Meat Keeper is designed to keep even hamburger fresh and oven-ready for as long as a week without freezing or defrosting. You'll find a 7-day Meat Keeper on 16 of the 23 Westinghouse refrigerators for 1968.

Are the freezer and refrigerator both Frost-Free?
One of the kitchen's worst chores is gone forever when you have a Westinghouse Frost-Free refrigerator. There are 17 Frost-Free Westinghouse refrigerators for 1968 in every popular style.

Will it cost less to run?
Extra-efficient slim-wall insulation makes Westinghouse refrigerators less expensive to operate. And slim-wall design provides more room inside where you need it—in the space of your old refrigerator.

Can you decorate your refrigerator to match your kitchen?
You can if it's Westinghouse—with a choice of changeable decorator door panels in five custom colors. Plus a plain panel you can decorate to suit yourself. They're easy to install, too, for the woman who likes to change her mind (every so often.)

Is service available anywhere in the U.S.?
SURE SERVICE Yes. With no charge for parts and labor for one year. The Westinghouse Sure Service program applies anywhere you live or move.

Compare: You'll buy Westinghouse

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Commercials reconsidered

Soda-pop art

A prune, you say?

The Sunsweet Prune ad was an audience favorite at a recent program of highlights from the American Television Commercials Festival at the Museum of Modern Art, New York. A review appears on this page.

By Louise Sweeney

New York

One Wednesday noon recently 485 people paid $1.50 each to watch an hour's worth of airline, mouthwash, soda-pop, auto, and prune commercials.

The TV commercial has become an art form. The screening was held in no less august premises than the auditorium of the Museum of Modern Art.

The 30 commercials shown were among the winners at the American Television Commercials Festival, held earlier at Lincoln Center's Philharmonic Hall. The 2,990 international entries in this year's festival were judged by 355 advertising executives from the United States and other countries. Maragareta Akermark, associate director of the department of film at the museum, worked in cooperation with festival director Wallace Ross to prepare the MOMA program. But as Miss Akermark hinted darkly at the screening, there had been some disagreement over the final choices. A group of five experimental shorts was also screened.

Sunsweet Prunes marches on

The crowd of fans ("straight" people and hippies) which jammed into the museum auditorium (standing-room only) watched enthusiastically through the entire hour. That is to say they clapped and cheered their favorites, hissed the villainous commercials, and sat ominously silent through others.

Occasionally there was an initial burst of applause as a favorite flashed on the screen. When Stan Freberg's Sunsweet Prunes gourmet appeared, there was the kind of delighted clapping that opera fans reserve for Joan Sutherland's entrance. "Today the pits, tomorrow the wrinkles—Sunsweet Prunes marches on!" really brought the house down. They were almost as ecstatic about the Australian koala bear in "Up a Tree" putting down tourists and "Qantas—what kind of name is that for an airline?"

Alka Seltzer's squiggly cartoon ("Stomach Talk") of the man with a passion for pepperoni pizza arguing with his stomach was another favorite. So was "Tax Audit," the Excedrin headache No. 1040, with its income-tax theme.

The applause meter shot up to its highest point for a noncommercial commercial: the Urban League's "Oops!" message about black stereotypes came through loud, funny, and clear as comedian Godfrey Cambridge satirized the image of the black as tap dancer ("Mammy's Little Baby Loves Shortnin' Bread"), basketball player, servant. "Not every Negro can sing or dance or play third base," said a voice, "some just want to write or act or teach or . . ."

Fun to watch

There were some moments of real beauty and fascination during the MOMA screening. Braniff's SST was a stunning mini-Kubrick, reminiscent of "2001: A Space Odyssey," while Eastern's "Second Summer" offered a poetic contrast between the cold blue snow of the North and the warm joys of flying South. ABC's "Kismet" promotion with its lovely swirl of harem color and Union Carbide's "Ocean Systems" with its Cousteau-like underwater beauty were visual delights.

It's worth noting that good commercials like these, grouped together at a festival or a lunch-time screening, are a pleasure to watch.

But you wouldn't want to spend your lunch time with a whole hour of ring-around-the-collar shriekies.

'Don't Raise the Bridge . . .'

By David Sterritt

Pointing out that Jerry Lewis is the star of "Don't Raise the Bridge, Lower the River" should be enough to indicate the film's overall style. It is packed with mugging, slapstick, and "zaniness," but there is not a meaningful scene in it. Nor are there many genuinely funny moments—just a lot of uproarious nonsense.

Mr. Lewis portrays George Lester, a man who has spent his life trying to get rich through a series of ridiculous schemes. His wife, tired of traveling all over the world in constant search of new money-making possibilities, threatens to divorce him. To win her back he must settle down to a normal, businesslike existence. His attempts to get the money to pay the bills arising from such a venture form the crux of the film.

Much ado

But it is all much ado about nothing. Within this potentially reasonable framework, the plot is barren of logical continuity. The dearth of subtlety in Jerry Paris's direction and Max Wilk's screenplay (based on his novel of the same title) compound the difficulty.

The few entertaining moments the film does have arise from the performances. Mr. Lewis, as usual, will delight his fans while leaving others cold. The same goes for Terry-Thomas, who plays a comic criminal in his usual broad fashion.

But there are some delightful surprises among the less central portrayals. Jacqueline Pearce is both beautiful and amusingly distraught as Mr. Lester's long-suffering wife, while Nicholas Parsons is credibly obnoxious as her pompous new boy-friend. Best of all is Patricia Routledge, as a hilariously scatter-brained girl-scout leader.

Mr. Lewis's comedy style never seems to change, nor do the movies in which he appears. This latest effort is no better, and no worse, than the usual kiddie comedy.

ARTS ENTERTAINMENT

'Oops!'

Sponsored by the Urban League, Godfrey Cambridge's noncommercial commercial for a more balanced image of the black community was another highlight of the program in New York that took a look at the TV commercial as an art form.

The bitter and the absurd

By Alan N. Bunce

New York

With its recent production of "Victor" at Lincoln Center's Forum Theater, Atelje 212 of Belgrade confirms its mastery of a farcical technique that is both ridiculous and revealing.

This particular expression of the bitter and the absurd is by Roger Vitrac, friend of Artaud and a founder of the French Dada movement. It traces the cock-eyed, ostensibly nonsensical progress of a precocious nine-year-old who explores the ways of the adult world and finds them fatal.

The plot itself is narrative gibberish. It deliberately builds an absurd pattern that has the compelling lunacy of a dream. Like a dream it is at once unrealistic and startlingly relevant, making its bitter points with a ludicrous cover that gets them past the resistance of an outraged conscious mind.

Bourgeois habits attacked

The boy himself is played—and played very well—by an adult, Vladimir Popovic, who towers over the adult characters of the play. As this strange, huge child-image takes on the playwright's notion of adult ways — the beginnings of sexuality, the knowledge of good and evil—he becomes a lens that scrutinizes society in its hypocrisy and crassness.

Mr. Vitrac's attack is against bourgeois habits in particular, since he is, after all, a Frenchman and wrote the play decades ago. But the object of his caricature includes much that is generally recognizable in society, and Mica Popovic's dazzling staging of the stylized antics broadens the relevance of the work. The ritualized, childish motions are sharp, controlled, but not contrived. The convoluted episodes often sustain themselves with an uproarious, unstrained humor. Unexpected, slightly offwhack stage business cushions the occasionally vulgar shocks, but Victor's advancing precocity is disturbing nonetheless as it reflects adult degeneracy.

In addition to Mr. Popovic, Milutin Butkovic and Ruzica Sokic perform admirably as his uneasy parents; full-grown Jelisaveta Sablic makes an effective six-year-old girl friend of Victor's; Bora Todorovic and Danica Mokranjac are adroit and funny as her parents. Neda Spasojevic, Danilo Strojkovic, Mira Vacic, and Tasko Nacic complete the fine company.

Arbuzov and the English

By Harold Hobson

London

Aleksei Arbuzov probably has a higher reputation in Britain than in America. His delicate study of Soviet youth, "The Promise," certainly ran much longer in London than in New York. Other plays of his, too, such as "The Twelfth Hour" in Oxford and "It Happened in Irkutsk" in Sheffield, have made a favorable impression. Although his last work to be seen here, "Confessions at Night" at the Nottingham Playhouse, was comparatively disappointing, it is true to say that there is no European dramatist whose plays are more eagerly awaited in Britain than are those of Mr. Arbuzov.

Mr. Arbuzov has been in Britain for a few days in connection with the production of "Confessions at Night," which narrates the events of the last hours before the Germans evacuate a small town in the Ukraine. He is a genial middle-aged man who is not too disconcerted by the critical reception accorded to his latest work in Britain. He remarks, however, that if it were as bad as some reviews have made out he would not have written it.

He thinks that the Nottingham Production erred on the side of excessive naturalism, and the chief actor, Michael Denison, played the German major less as a man at the end of his tether than as an English gentleman. There is something in this mild criticism. When I said that, after all, Mr. Denison *was* an English gentleman (Harrow and Magdalen, Oxford), Mr. Arbuzov smiled indulgently.

Russian emotions

Mr. Arbuzov has seen English productions of English plays in various parts of the country. He thinks that English actors have a talent for expressing Russian emotions, though naturally they are more at ease in plays written in English. He particularly praised some Chekhov productions he has seen, and unwittingly confirmed an impression which is very general here, namely, that the standard of drama in the provinces is rising steadily and surely. The best English production of "The Promise" he has seen was an unrealistic one at the small Phoenix Theater in Leicester, with a young actress, Felicity Kendall, superb as the heroine.

In the theater of the western world his chief admiration is for Peter Brook. He regards Brook as the greatest directorial genius in the west, and laments that he has no theater of his own, but wanders from London to Paris and elsewhere, with apparently no settled artistic home.

When I pointed out that there is good reason to suppose that Brook prefers this mode of work, Mr. Arbuzov shook his head gravely. No, he insisted, Russian experience has shown that directors do their best work when they have their own theater, and a settled, permanent company. In a sense, of course, this was a theory practiced in Britain under the old actor-manager system, and the National Theater and the Royal Shakespeare Company are an attempt to return to it.

Walt Disney's 'Family Band'

By John Allen

The less history you remember the more excitement there is in the latest flap of nostalgia from the Disney studios. "The One and Only, Genuine, Original Family Band" has, as its core of dramatic tension, the outcome of the Grover Cleveland-Benjamin Harrison election of 1888.

If you know how that election turned out, there isn't much to care about in the film: It's quite obvious that everything *else* is going to turn out all right. It's that kind of picture.

The election outcome—which gave Cleveland a narrow plurality of the votes but put Harrison in the White House due to the vagaries of the electoral college system—is recorded on the screen as three-million-some-odd votes to four-million-some-odd votes. Historically both candidates received close to five-and-one-half-million votes—and the difference between them was less than 500: hardly the resounding political fiasco implied by the film.

There are discrepancies that are even more disturbing on the visual level, however: plastic wisteria draped over a folksy back porch of the 1880's, for example. And panoramas of dark, midsummer green jar discordantly with foregrounds artificially decked in autumn colors. Even unabashed fantasies with no pretense to historical roots now insist on realistic surfaces.

But it should also be pointed out that "Family Band" is mostly a Disney musical and has few pretensions to being more. That is, it is a string of old-fashioned songs by the Sherman brothers held loosely together by a plot redolent of the Good Old Days.

Michael O'Herlihy has directed from a screenplay by Lowell Hawley that is coy, preachy, maudlin and occasionally amusing. Walter Brennan, Buddy Ebsen, Janet Blair, Leslie Ann Warren, and John Davidson sing and dance their way through with fair enthusiasm.

Television's 'Read-In'— 30-day course

New York

New Yorkers used to seeing "Dobie Gillis" reruns on WNBC-TV at 9:30 a.m. had a shock recently.

The flagship of the NBC network offered instead a dapper black-haired professor talking about how to break down words like "immortality" into their roots (mort—dead or dying; im—not) so they can be understood. Or advising a job applicant not to use colloquial language like "groovy" to a prospective employer. Or explaining how adverbs romance adjectives and verbs.

The program is titled, "Read Your Way Up: A TV Read-In." What it actually is, is educational TV on a commercial station. The six-week series, designed to speed up and improve the viewer's reading ability, has been produced by Boston educational TV station WGBH. It was developed by the Manpower Education Institute in cooperation with the New York Telephone Company. Although it's now being broadcast simultaneously in New York and Boston, 100 stations are expected to air the series eventually.

Low-key approach

The program's host is Dr. Melvin Howard, who's just as likely to turn up in a turtleneck as a button-down shirt. Dr. Howard is education professor at Northeastern University in Boston. His casual, easy way with words and his low-key approach to teaching make for a soothingly informative half hour each day. In addition he has a rather Julia Child kind of charm about doing his thing on TV—misspelling and then correcting words sometimes with a grin from the blackboard.

Unfortunately the show has little visual impact—it comes across more like an illustrated radio show than a program designed specifically for TV. But the hunks of information a viewer can pick up add their own built-in interest and often compensate for that.

The 30 half-hour programs will deal with the meanings of words, reading speed, and word skills. Here in New York the city administration is providing on-the-job viewing of the series for the 12,000-15,000 youths in its summer-employment program. After each program they receive an hour of instruction from college students in the city's Urban Corps.

A reading guide has been prepared for the course and is available free to welfare recipients in this city, or for others for a charge of $2.50, from READ, Box 310, Grand Central Post Office, New York City 10017.

L. S.

Chautauqua operas

The Chautauqua Opera Association is presenting a program of six operas and one musical in their summer season which began July 5. They will perform "Il Tabarro," and "Gianni Schicci" on July 19, 20, and 22. The summer program will also include performances of "The Tales of Hoffmann," "Susannah," "Don Giovanni," and "Kiss Me Kate."

MOVIE GUIDE

We publish this Guide as a service to our readers, to help them decide for themselves what movies they may wish to see. The Guide is intended to cover current screen attractions being widely shown. It describes briefly the contents of each film, furnishes a capable comment and a classification (**A** means Adults, **F** means Family). However, these classifications do not constitute endorsements. Further guidance is supplied by reviews on the Arts-Entertainment pages.

BAND OF OUTSIDERS (French) — Jean-Luc Godard's deftly crafted film about romantic innocence and criminal opportunism highlights the illusive quality of the ideals of the protagonists. Anne Karina stars.—A.

BENJAMIN (French)—18th century tale about boy and girl losing their innocence in a slick setting of amoral hedonism. Teasing tedium with little point and less purpose.—A.

BLACKBEARD'S GHOST—Walt Disney's confection with Peter Ustinov as cuddly pirate-ghost in tale that depends on invisibility, gambling, and cheating for its rather tired sight gags.—F.

BOOM!—Visually opulent, dramatically tedious Tennessee Williams story directed by Joseph Losey. Elizabeth Taylor plays a rich, dying widow who holds sway on her decadent island kingdom off the Sardinian coast. Richard Burton is an ominous stranger who comes both to taunt and brighten her last days.—A.

CHINA IS NEAR (Italian) — Marco Bellocchio's sure and natural direction gives force to an iconoclastic swipe at various humon foibles, primarily hypocrisy and the futility of "causes."—A.

CHUBASCO—Ordinary adventure-story ingredients given fillip of excitement by competent use of tuna-fishing background.—A.

DANDY IN ASPIC—Downbeat spy film starring Laurence Harvey as double agent. Good performances fail to keep film from falling apart at the end in overmuch gore.—A.

DAY THE FISH CAME OUT—Pretentious allegory about radioactive contamination and influx of tourism on small Greek island, both destructive of peasant ways.—A.

DEPART (French)—Jerry Skolimowski's lively, comic, ultimately revealing—if sometimes vulgar—study of a young man's bursting energies as they switch from an obsession with cars to their unconscious object—his girl friend.—A.

DETECTIVE—Frank Sinatra performs thoughtfully as hard-bitten cop of integrity fighting the system and himself in New York. Shock effects usually realistic, though harrowing story retains some clichés.—A.

DEVIL'S BRIGADE — Unexceptional war film about an unattractive bunch of soldiers. Coarse language and humor, glorification of violence, offset occasionally convincing performances.—A.

DOUBLE MAN — Yul Brynner in spy tale lacking in needed suspense, but performances by him (in two roles) provides interest in an otherwise too-obvious plot about a double agent.—A.

DR. DOLITTLE — Sugar-plum vision of the animal-filled dream world of Hugh Lofting's books. Rex Harrison, Samantha Eggar, and Anthony Newley lead an expert cast through the musical byways provided by Leslie Bricusse, who also wrote the screenplay. Richard Fleischer's direction sometimes slow plot often negligible but no matter.—F.

FACE OF WAR—All the emotional tension of a typical suspense film supported by the realism and force of documentary technique in Eugene Jones's brilliant and disturbing study of United States Marines in Vietnam. The sights and sounds of war without glamour or sensationalism enable the viewer to feel, in some measure, what it is like to be involved in actual armed conflict. — A.

FEARLESS VAMPIRE KILLERS—Roman Polanski as director, writer and star, stumbles into cross-purposes in this unattractive would-be spoof on vampires. Buried in its slapstick and corn is a thread of indignation of the corruption of innocence, but it is at odds with the entire tone of the film.—A.

FIFTH HORSEMAN IS FEAR (Czech) — Stunningly photographed glimpse of fear-ridden lives during Nazi occupation of Prague in World War II. Excellent use of sound effects heightens tension in film ultimately positive in its statement of human triumph over dark forces.—A.

GREEN BERETS—Tedious, preachy tale about violent heroics of American forces in Vietnam. Poor script and direction are made more apparent by dull performances.—A.

HAGBARD AND SIGNE (Swedish-Danish)—Icelandic saga of love, war, and honor retells ancient feud that disrupts a royal romance. Naturalism of setting contrasts with dreamlike quality of plotting.—A.

HIGH, WILD, AND FREE — Gordon Eastman's beautiful color record of his adventures in British Columbia with wildlife and wilderness.—F.

HOUR OF THE WOLF (Swedish)—Ingmar Bergman's dark glance at the manifest fears and torments of a creative artist and his wife's involvement in them. Max von Sydow, Liv Ullmann.—A.

I'LL NEVER FORGET WHAT'S 'ISNAME — Abrupt, startling cuts liven but eventually spoil this tale of a London ad man who gives up wife and job to seek his lost integrity. Offensive scenes unfortunately intrude. Orson Welles, Oliver Reed, Carol White star.—A.

INSPECTOR CLOUSEAU — Alan Arkin puts his own deadpan stamp on fumbling French detective (formerly played by Peter Sellers) in plot that permits gratuitous violence and other unsavory incidents in the midst of general hilarity.—A.

LEMONADE JOE (Czech)—A witty and biting look at various American institutions and foibles captured in a delightful take-off on the Hollywood western—a chance to see things through Czech eyes.—A.

MADIGAN—Richard Widmark and Henry Fonda in well-written detective film about law-enforcement men whose personal lives and public stances do not always agree.—A.

ODD COUPLE — Walter Matthau and Jack Lemmon in lively screen adaptation of Neil Simon's hilarious comedy about two men who set up housekeeping together when their wives leave them. Taut direction by Gene Saks keeps the laughter flowing without dropping the polish and believability of the story line.—A.

PETULIA—Julie Christie and George C. Scott in tale that spotlights the deification of material things. Technically agile film record of the excesses of the affluent society.—A.

P.J. — Title character (George Peppard) is one more disillusioned private eye in a well-acted but drearily familiare fromework for brutality.—A.

POOR COW (British)—Unsuccessful attempt to convey the flavor of lower-class life on the fringes of the criminal world in England. Relief from the grimness provided in sometimes touching treatment of mother-child relationship.—A.

PRIVATE NAVY OF SGT. O'FARRELL — Weak Bob Hope-Phyllis Diller comedy about efforts to retrieve a sunken supply ship's cargo of beer during World War II in the Pacific.—F.

ROSEMARY'S BABY—Roman Polanski's skillful direction makes vivid his disturbing allegory about witchcraft and the profane.—A.

SCALPHUNTERS — Western adventure-comedy based on bounty-hunting of Indian scalps stars Burt Lancaster. Sometimes telling development of racial theme marred by equating violence with manhood.—A.

SPEEDWAY — Those who like Elvis Presley, Nancy Sinatra, and stock-car racing may find bright spots amid the artificiality of this 26th film in Mr. Presley's still highly successful career.—F.

STRANGER (French-Italian) — Marcello Mastroianni in brilliant retelling in cinematic terms, of Albert Camus' narrative of a man's inward-looking search for meaning in a meaningless universe. Masterful performances illuminate the difficult philosophical content of this well-made film.—A.

SWEET NOVEMBER — Sandy Dennis and Anthony Newley in tale that blends soap opera and sex comedy to produce an intermittently effective tragicomedy about a dying girl who takes a new lover every month with the intention of helping each one understand himself better.—A.

SWIMMER — Stilted, unreal version of John Cheever story about a man who is a casualty of the affluent society. Attempts to put on film his basically introspective history of decline do not work as they should. Stars Burt Lancaster.—A.

80 IS A DANGEROUS AGE, CYNTHIA—Mildly amusing vehicle for the many talents of Dudley Moore, who stars and is responsible for the music and coauthorship of the screenplay. Concerns a composer who determines to get married and write a hit musical in the six weeks before his 30th birthday.—A.

THOMAS CROWN AFFAIR—Steve McQueen and Faye Dunaway in stunningly filmed suspense tale involving bank robbery and the games people play. Tight plotting adds to tension of hard-to-predict finale.—A.

2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY — Stanley Kubrick's brilliant cinematography and profound questioning of the aims of man's inventiveness infuse this three-hour filmic experience with the raw material of wonder. A refreshing lack of dialogue and superfluous plotting directs attention to the purely cinematic elements of a film which performs kinesthetic gymnastics of a high order. Weightlessness and the slow ballet of movements in space are recreated for the filmgoer as concepts of time and space dissolve.—F.

VENGEANCE OF SHE — H. Rider Haggard's mystery woman somehow never appears in this silly adventure referring to her. Occasional visual interest of some scenes dealing with occult rituals is drowned out by generally poor acting and very ordinary directing by Cliff Owen.—A.

VILLA RIDES — Yul Brynner and Robert Mitchum as Poncho Villa and an American adventurer in historical epic emphasizing violence rather than history.—A.

WAR AND PEACE (Russian) — Six-and-a-half-hour film masterpiece, in 70 mm. color, based on Tolstoy's classic novel. Superb Russian cast headed by Sergei Bondarchuk, who also produced, directed, scripted this $100 million, five-year production. Effect of Napoleon's siege of Russia is movingly portrayed through lives of four families of Russian aristocracy, but uneven English dubbing flaws film. Distributor Walter Reade's open-end ticket policy enables viewer to see two parts on separate days.—A.

WHAT'S SO BAD ABOUT FEELING GOOD?—Amusing if not hilarious comedy about the effects of a bird which arrives in New York carrying a virus that seems to affect people's dispositions—for the better. George Peppard and Mary Tyler Moore star.—A.

WHERE ANGELS GO — TROUBLE FOLLOWS — Rosalind Russell smiles and sighs her way through a contrived comedy based on the struggles between an activist nun and her conservative superior. Stella Stevens co-stars as the nun.—F.

WHERE WERE YOU WHEN THE LIGHTS WENT OUT?—Silly sex farce stars Doris Day as successful actress caught in embarrassing situation during the northeastern power blackout of 1965. Terry-Thomas, Patrick O'Neal, and Robert Morse co-star; Hy Averback directed.—A.

WILD IN THE STREETS—Coarse and crude exploitation film in the guise of a comedy about the generation gap.—A.

YOUNG GIRLS OF ROCHEFORT (French) — Visually glorious musical film results from the collaboration of Jacques Demy and Michel Legrand. Light-headed plot interweaves three love stories in a spoof of musical-comedy plots in general. Gene Kelly, George Chakiris, Françoise Dorleac, and Catherine Deneuve, star.—F.

YOURS, MINE, AND OURS — Simple-minded but sometimes enjoyable comedy about the real-life adventures of a widow and widower who decide to marry and thus bring together under one roof a total of 18 children. Lucille Ball and Henry Fonda star.—F.

Recent releases

JULY 17, 1968

DON'T RAISE THE BRIDGE, LOWER THE RIVER—Typical Jerry Lewis comedy finds hero trying to raise money through a succession of shady schemes. Good supporting cast makes proceedings occasionally amusing.—F.

OEDIPUS THE KING (British) — Christopher Plummer in the title role of a bleakly beautiful translation to the screen of Sophocles's tragedy. Grandeur rather than horror emphasized in a plot that has in no way been softened for contemporary audiences.—A.

THE ONE AND ONLY GENUINE, ORIGINAL FAMILY BAND—Walt Disney musical heavy on nostalgia, light on originality. Sometimes maudlin, sometimes preachy tale of love and politics and the generation gap in the 1880's.—F.

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'Walloper'

Green Power in a ball bat

By Cliff Gewecke

Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Last autumn, when "Green Power" was formed, it was based on three tenets:

- Successful Negroes, those who made it out of the ghetto, had to go back to help the millions still there.
- These men had to find employment for the hard-core "unemployables" — to give them a share in society.
- To provide jobs, companies had to be formed that could successfully utilize low-skill levels.

The first of these companies, now operating out of a leaky old former telephone company cable shop at $1 per year rent, is California Golden Oak Products, Inc.—manufacturers of the "Watts Walloper."

A baseball bat, it has been endorsed in purpose as well as in quality of product by such major-league baseball stars as Lou Johnson of the Cleveland Indians and John Roseboro of the Minnesota Twins.

Filament winding

As yet, only a half-bat, (glued onto a plaque and selling for a "contribution" of $10) is available. But California Golden Oaks hopes to have some "wallopers" ready later this summer and eventually to "be competitive" with other bat manufacturers.

Since bats traditionally are made from difficult-to-obtain hard woods, California Golden Oaks has gone a step further in developing a chemical process which dries soft, green timber into a usable hard wood.

The bat handles, also, will have a filament winding, used for years in the aerospace industry and said to increase the bat's impact strength by 800 percent and the flexible strength increase in the handle by 400 percent.

"A baseball bat is a simple implement to make and through it we hope to make the total society aware of what we are trying to do," says Norm Hodges, a former aerospace engineer which is chiefly responsible for Green Power.

Pacifiers don't work

"But we need to capture the imagination of our race by producing more advanced items that teach a higher skill index. We are looking to create an attitude of change wherein each [ghetto] community takes care of itself by the making of products for all consumers—not just for the colored consumer."

As defined by its founders, "Green Power" is equality— the equality of the dollar. Or, as Earl Smith, a Hodges associate, put it: "The only equality of this country is the dollar, and the only market place is Green Power."

He paused, then added, "In order to have respect a man must have pride. And the only way to have pride is to be productive in society. This is the kind of pride you take home to kids, that makes you hold your head high while walking down the street.

"Most money spent on the war on poverty goes into administrative costs," Smith continued. "It's more like a pacifier."

Six-year plan

"Well, pacifiers don't work. You give somebody something and he doesn't respect you. My boss respects me because I do a day's work, and I respect him because I have to work to get my pay."

At present, California Golden Oaks employs 49 workers, though within 18 months the projection is for 1,100. The men, ages 17 to 56, get $2 an hour.

A couple "have been lost," but three have gone back to their families and have been taken off the welfare roles. As a group of "hard-core losers," they average 12 arrests each.

"We send any number of men out into the labor market who have some skill and no social handicap," says Hodges. "But right now we are most interested in helping those who have a social handicap. I have 500 such applications on my desk which cannot be filled until we have the money and the jobs."

Those future jobs will be in the manufacture of bats. But, also, in the production of a new-design bicycle, micro-miniature printed circuitry, irradiated wood, a transistor telephone, and electronic computer parts for the aerospace industry.

"We have a six-year plan, and we hope the idea catches on nationally," explains Earl Smith. "If we can show a success story, others will try.

"By making this a total group project we'll be elevating the Negro from his regard as 'someone who serves you' — shoe shine boy, chauffeur, even entertainer — to someone who is productive in society.

"No matter how successful one of us becomes — lawyer, CPA, engineer — he must contribute his talents to helping his brother in the ghetto," Smith reiterated. "For, until we get respect for the Negro blue-collar worker the white mind will never give total respect to the Negro white-collar worker."

Associated Press Wirephoto

'Training'

Mathias Kanda, Rhodesia's best prospect for the Olympic marathon event at Mexico City, trains by running alongside a steam locomotive in the midlands of his native country.

Baseball players ask playoff money

By Ed Rumill

Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

SPORTS

Big-league baseball players are quietly preparing a stiff protest for presentation to club owners at World Series time.

If the athletes who make up the National and American Leagues are not close to revolt via strike, they surely are becoming an unhappy lot. Here is the word that comes from a source inside a major-league clubhouse.

The players are up in arms over several major points and very likely are somewhat inspired by the recent strong and effective stand taken by National Football League veterans. Among other things, baseball players have never been satisfied with the latest minimum-salary arrangement or the present 162-game schedule.

But now there is more. Big leaguers are very unsettled about the retention of the 162-game cards for 1969, plus the playoffs between divisional leaders necessary under the new 12-team alignment. Instead of easing an already too-long campaign, management has stretched it into early October and perhaps beyond.

Also, the ballplayers feel that if they must have playoffs added to the regular-season schedule they expect to be well paid, just as they are for participation in the World Series.

Of course, no spokesman for management has yet said the players will not be paid for the playoffs. But the boys will be ready when the subject comes up, even if they have to bring it up themselves.

♦ ♦ ♦

George Case, who managed in the minor leagues before moving up to a coaching post with the Minnesota Twins, was talking the other day about a big-league pilot's responsibility to the press.

"Being sympathetic toward the daily problems of the press," Case began, "is today one of the major duties of a big-league manager. But there is one little area in which disagreements often occur and I think I know why. I'm speaking of the habit of newsmen asking a manager why he made a certain move in the heat of the game.

"What happens is this," George continued. "During a certain point in a game, often in the early innings, a manager may make an instant decision. Perhaps there's no sound reason for making it. But at the time — at that particular instant — he felt there was. So he gave the sign and the play was set in motion.

"However, a couple of hours later, after the game, it might be next to impossible for the manager to give a comprehensive explanation of this play to a group of inquiring reporters. He just couldn't make them understand, no matter how deeply he got into it, why he made the move at that instant. There probably isn't a satisfactory explanation. Maybe it wasn't any more than a hunch.

"Writers are entitled to know the why behind a lot of baseball moves, so they can inform their readers," Case added. "But a manager should be allowed a certain amount of elasticity in his explanations. The truth is, he doesn't always know the answer himself."

♦ ♦ ♦

This happened a long time ago, but it popped back in memory the first morning the Associated Press released American League batting figures showing not a single regular hitting .300 or better.

Ted Williams was sitting on the Red Sox bench during batting practice, squinting out across the field with those remarkable eyes of his. When he stared like that, you never knew what he might be thinking. But suddenly he got to his feet, picked up a bat, and started swinging at imaginary pitches.

Then he said: "Do you think anybody will ever hit .500 in this game? Well, I think I could." What he meant was, he could if he spent an entire season just concentrating on getting base hits. He had hit .406 in 1941.

Today's American League hitters must not be concentrating too much, because a great majority of them will never even hit .300. And that brings up the interesting question, are we about to have a batting champion under the .300 level? It could be.

The batting champion with the lowest average to date occurred in the American League back in 1905. It belonged to Elmer Flick of the Cleveland club and it was a weak .306. The lowest mark among the National League champions is Larry Doyle's .320 for the 1915 New York Giants.

Baseball rarely makes major rule changes. But a big league without a .300 hitter could jolt the rule makers into something drastic.

Acclimatization irks Olympic aspirants

By Sydney Skilton

Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Staging of the Olympic Games at Mexico City has presented many problems, and not only those involving altitude and attitude.

There is the problem of equating differences between those Olympic candidates who have opportunities to acclimatizing themselves in places comparable to Mexico City's mountain heights and those who have not.

Those who do not, have good reason to feel they are unfairly handicapped when it comes to winning tickets to Mexico City. They complain that those who have lived and trained at altitude, and come down to sea level, invariably manage to set paces they would not have shown without living in the mountain airs.

European second

It's a worldwide phenomenon accentuated by Mexico City, but earlier brought into focus through the outstanding distance-running feats of Abebe Bikila and Kip Keino. They are athletes who live at heights on the African continent. Bikila has twice won the Olympic marathon gold medal for Ethiopia, and Keino's running triumphs for Kenya are as extensive as a piece of rope.

Here in Britain, where it is not possible to go altitude acclimatizing higher than 4,406 feet (Ben Nevis), a number of endurance-event Olympic aspirants are showing resentment. They reckon their chances of selection are lessened by those able to take appointments in mile-high cities and then come back for the Olympic trials.

Tim Johnston was one who has faced charges of unfairness from his rivals. In what were the first of the British Olympic trials, the Amateur Athletic Association's Championships in London last weekend, the Portsmouth Athletic Club member won the six miles in European record time. Only four days earlier Johnston had arrived back in England from a self-enterprise winter's job in Mexico City.

Marathon bid

While Johnston was being interviewed on the merits of his 27m. 22.2s. record a well-known Scottish runner was airing his grievances in the background. On a signal of "shush" from one of the officials the Scot retorted, "Why should I shush? He's a Mexican. I'm British. Why don't they interview me?"

Regrettably it was not a good-natured invitation. Instead it served to emphasize the resentment that has created an unhappy and unwanted division in British athletics.

It is a division British track-and-field officials admit being unable to bridge without completely killing private initiative. Johnston, having qualified as a solicitor, decided to have a year's fling before starting practice. The fling involved running, which is his favorite hobby, and broadening his knowledge of foreign languages, which he enjoys.

Mexico City was a good place to go for both. So he went, taking odd jobs like interpreting to earn him his bread and butter. His first race on returning to England, where he hopes to win selection for the Olympic marathon, was a revelation of raised standards. Johnston with a phenomenally fast lap (58 seconds) finished first of a field among whom no fewer than 12 finished inside the Olympic qualifying standard, and two others, in addition to Johnston, improved their national records. Jim Alder improved Scotland's best to 27:28.6 and Juan Martinez took Mexico's best to 27:49.2.

'An eruption'

Competition for the six British places in the Olympic 10,000-meter and marathon events never has been fiercer nor hotter. The selections will be announced Aug. 4. The team departs for Mexico City in the early part of September to get the prescribed and permissible four-week acclimatization.

None will be more believed than Arthur Gold, who as unpaid secretary of Britain's Amateur Athletic Board, has had the unenviable job of finding the funds and fighting the controversies.

"The decision to take the Olympics to Mexico City has brought about an erupting in athletics that will take many years to engross," explained Gold. "It has exploded amateur athletics into the highly professional competitive-entertainment business. And I'm not sure that is at all a very good thing."

Baseball

Baltimore

The New York Yankees signed Rocky Colavito, veteran outfielder recently released by the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Pittsburgh

The Pittsburgh Pirates reactivated outfielder Billy Virdon, a Pirate coach.

Baseball standings

(Through July 15)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	58	31	.652	—
Atlanta	48	40	.545	9½
Phila.	45	40	.529	11
S. Francisco	45	44	.506	12
Cincinnati	42	44	.488	14½
Chicago	43	47	.478	15½
New York	41	48	.461	17
Pittsburgh	40	47	.460	17½
Los Angeles	41	49	.456	17½
Houston	38	51	.427	20

Wednesday's games
Los Angeles at Cincinnati, n
Atlanta at Houston, n
San Francisco at St. Louis, n
Chicago at Philadelphia, 2, twi-n
New York at Pittsburgh, 2, twi-n

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	56	32	.636	—
Baltimore	48	37	.565	6½
Cleveland	50	41	.549	7½
Boston	45	40	.529	9½
Oakland	42	45	.483	13½
California	42	45	.483	13½
Minnesota	41	45	.477	14
New York	39	45	.464	15
Chicago	37	47	.440	17
Washington	30	53	.361	23½

Wednesday's games
Detroit at Oakland, n
Cleveland at California, n
Boston at Minnesota, n
Baltimore at Chicago, n
Washington at New York, n

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The Home Forum

School on the mountain

From the railway the bus took us deep into the mountain forest. It was a wintry, silent forest, dripping with moisture, shady and cold. The afternoon sun was bright but so far north in his orbit that some of the deep gullies saw him only at high noon.

We had come to hear the lyrebird sing, but winter was still entrenched in these far-south Australian mountains; it seemed an unlikely setting for birdsong of any description. I had been here before on a similar quest, but to Dan's sister the terrain was new, and as the bus rolled around the shady side of the mountain she looked dubiously over the tree-fern tops below, and upward at the straight stems of the forest.

* * *

Suddenly we came out into sunshine, and saw a small white-painted schoolhouse on the high side of the road. Steps led up to the school gate, and there were hawthorn trees with berries that overhung the fence in bright bunches. Two lovely parrots of cardinal red detached themselves from the berries and streaked away across the road in swooping flight. The playground was empty and silent and the students seemed to be all indoors with their afternoon lessons as we descended from the bus and started on foot up a steep branch road toward the higher part of the mountain.

From the school corner we could see the rounded top of the mountain, densely forested and so near that it seemed to hang over us, but when we started up the road we were walled in closely with jungle and fern and roofed over by the tall trees. The road underfoot was slippery with moisture dropping from the vegetation, and springwater trickled down along the edge of the bitumen. We could hear a little creek somewhere below chattering and bubbling along, and sometimes we were overhung with huge tree ferns, and could touch their rough stems in passing. Climbing up through this green world we came to the Forest Gate.

* * *

This entrance to the fenced-in sanctuary of the Sherbrooke Forest is not a gate at all, but a wide space in the boundary fence from which a bush-walker's track leads up into the forest. It's an ever-open gate, but there is a painted notice-board that says sternly, "Footpath only . . . No cars . . . Dogs may not enter . . . No firearms: no hunting."

A great wattle tree overhangs the parking space; the biggest silver wattle I have ever seen. It shows to advantage, standing tall at the edge of the clearing with forest shades for a background. I tried to imagine how it would be in spring, veiled over with pale yellow blossom and full of perfume—"the fragrance rare that the bushman knows." Gordon the poet, riding the range in lonely exile long ago, and often discontented with his adopted "land where bright blossoms are scentless and songless bright birds," made an exception of these flowering trees. He enjoyed their delicate perfume, blowing over the hills on "the breath of the spring wind," and sometimes he heard "through the golden-tufted wattle music low and strange." We stood in admiration under the feathery branches, looking for the promise of buds on the fine twigs, and then went on up the track.

* * *

As we climbed, silence took over. Sometimes a car passed on the road below, but the sound was remote, and the bush around us seemed empty of life. It was all a strange new world to Dan's sister, and she gazed expectantly into the jungle above and below the track. We were in search of the lyrebird, but she had heard so much about his mimicry and variety of notes that she could not anticipate what his song would be like.

But when his voice greeted us, as it suddenly did, floating up clearly from the gully, there was no need to ask "who's calling?" She looked at me wide-eyed, in silence, and we listened, entranced.

The bird has a clear, hearty, musical call of his own which rings out suddenly, and with it he begins a long sustained medley of bird calls borrowed from his forest companions. We heard calls of the whip bird, a few bars of magpie music, the kookaburra's unbirdlike laughter, and the double shriek of flying parrots. All these were amplified and woven into the complete harmonious performance, ending on a long clear note.

We listened for a while in breathless silence, and heard the song begin again further down the gully, clear and distant. It was sustained for about the same length of time, and though we listened intently afterwards, we heard nothing more.

We began to make our way downhill, for we were tied to a timetable, and we seemed to have come a long way from the bus-stop. . . . A long way, I reflected, though perhaps not in measured miles. Since we went in at the Forest Gate I felt that we had floated back through time and heard the voice of the ancient mountain in bird music. The lyrebird's song has this magic quality: it seems to transport the listener back into the "dreamtime" when the prehistoric forest knew only this voice and the sound of the wind, and smaller bird-calls that are gathered into the song.

* * *

As we came out at the Forest Gate Dan's sister was saying "Kilmeny, Kilmeny, where have you been," and I knew that she had felt the spell of timelessness as I had. A moment later a distant sound came floating up the mountain — the sudden clamor of children's voices in the school-ground far below. The mingled shouts and laughter came up clear and echoing, as though no forest intervened. It was a cheerful sound, and brought us suddenly back to the workaday world, so that Dan's sister exclaimed, "School's out: it must be four o'clock!"

Further down along the road we met two schoolboys climbing up eagerly toward the Forest Gate. "Did you see any lyrebirds?" they asked, without preamble.

It's a question that may reasonably be asked of any stranger walking down that steep half-mile, for few people go through the Forest Gate on any other quest.

We told them what our luck had been, and they hurried on, for the evening shades of winter were already creeping up the mountain.

KIT LIVINGSTONE

Day lilies

Lilies double and single
that burnished the roadside
accent the August hearth
in mingled bloom
of gold, burnt orange, and amber.

Why call it any name
but color of lilies?

In a gray frame
of square-cut granite,
sparked against the dark hollow
where logs have burned,
they cool the room
with a woody scent of summer.
Touched by the entering wind
they move and shine like flame
and are not consumed.

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MM-68

Lent to Expo 67 by Daidempô-in Temple, Wakayama, Japan

"EMPEROR TOBA": *Japanese, color on silk*

The two pieces of art reproduced on this page were included last year in Expo 67's art exhibition. Shown above is a life-size portrait of Emperor Toba (1103-1156) in ceremonial regalia. He sits on a blue-edged tatami mat set against a rich malachite green wall; his angular robe, pulled out to imposing peaks on the shoulders, lends him magnificence as he assumes a traditional pose. This is no generalized portrait; it is a genuine three-quarter view of a man —a likeness picture. The Kamakura era was just beginning, when portraits would be demanded by the military leaders of the period, actual representations of the character and faces of those men who led the nation. This and other paintings of Toba are evidence of the great esteem in which he was held. He was an extraordinary man, for besides being Emperor he was an excellent musician and a distinguished scholar.

Daidempô-in Temple was built in 1131 in Koyasan (Mt. Koya) by edict of this ruler; later it was moved to Wakayama Prefecture where it is today.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

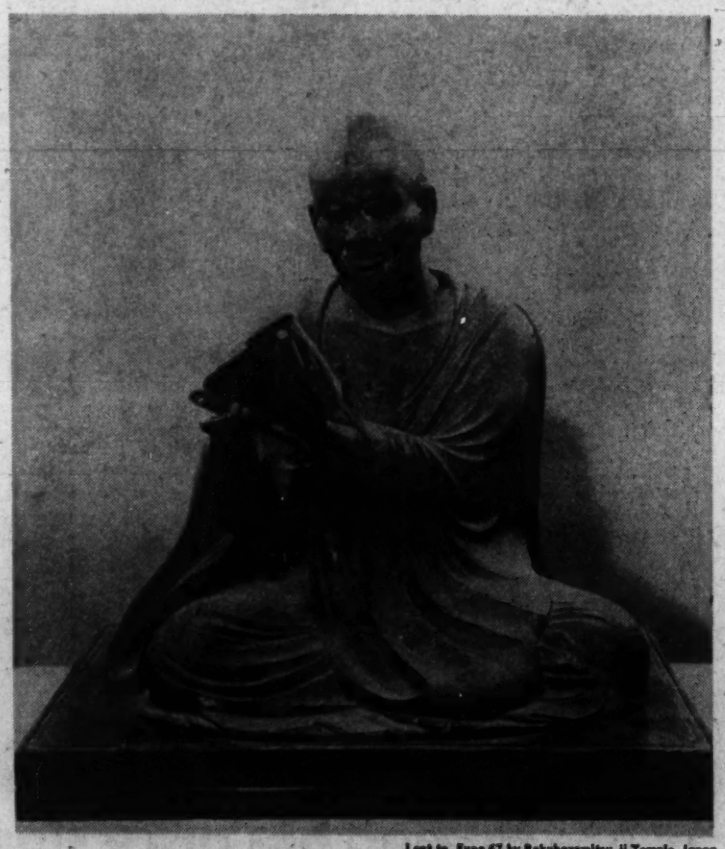
Kite-flying in Japan

Few kite-flying nations have been so possessed as the Japanese by the desire to build larger and larger kites. In the eighteenth century fliers were already having to borrow ship's tow-ropes in order to have lines of sufficient strength, and in the early nineteenth century some young people in Okazaki formed a society for the further development of the kite. Throughout the nineteenth century kites increased in size until, towards its end, the master kite-maker Nagajima Gempei developed a new constructional technique which resulted in the amazing *wan-wan* kite of Tokushima (or Shikoku). Up to 150 men might be needed to launch and fly one. Müller describes a *wan-wan*, made in 1906, which was twenty yards across and flew a tail 480 feet long. It weighed some 55 hundredweight and needed a 35-leg bridle. Such kites could not, of course, be built and owned by individuals but were the property of the whole population of a district, who were summoned to bouts of kite-building by the ringing of temple bells. The *wan-wan*, which was bowed back to produce stability, was constructed of bamboo spars twelve inches in circumference, and was covered with hundreds of sheets of a special tough paper. . . .

The subject of Japanese kites cannot be left without mention of the celebration of the Boys' Festival on May 5. In some areas, such as Sagami and Suruga, large seven-sided kites used to be flown. These were occasionally as much as eighteen feet long and not infrequently one or two members of the kite-team would allow themselves to be raised from the ground. . . .

At the Boys' Festival there is also a widespread custom of flying quasi-kites which are really windsocks in the form of carp, recalling the hollow dragons of mediaeval Europe. The following description is found in Culin:

The 5th of May is marked by a festival . . . in honor of boys, the girls already having had their day, on the third of March. It is celebrated in every house which has been favored with the advent of a boy baby during the previous twelve months, and, to a less extent, in houses where there are boys below the age of seven. In front of the door are set up flags bearing the family crest, figures of warriors, elephants, tigers, dragons, and so forth. . . . Old books say that the holiday was observed as far back as the reign of Jintoku Tenno, about fifteen centuries ago. — From "Kites: An Historical Survey," by Clive Hart. Faber and Faber Ltd., London. Copyright, 1967, by Clive Hart.



Lent to Expo 67 by Rokuharamitsu-ji Temple, Japan

TAIRO-NO KIYOMORI IN PRIESTLY ATTIRE": *Japanese, Hinoki wood*

Thirty-two inches high, this wood statue, when first on view at Expo 67, had no scroll in its hands; the scroll is not fastened to the body of the work.

Tairo-no Kiyomori was a famous scholar of the Fujiwara period (879-1185). This realistic portrait belongs to the early Kamakura era. Its wood, weathered through the years to an almost bronze-like appearance, is smoothly carved in graceful flowing folds. Skillfully balanced areas give rhythm to the body. Wrinkles in the forehead and about the eyes, the tilt of the head, the modeling of cheek and mouth, prove that this is, like other Kamakura portraits, a depiction of the person and character of an actual man.

The Rokuharamitsu-ji Temple preserves many Tairo family objects. This particular member of the clan made his name famous by marrying his daughter to Emperor Takakura and seeing his grandson placed on the throne. Here, he is wearing priestly attire, but even in the Buddhist order he remained politically interesting and powerful.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

Becoming acquainted with God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Betwixt the stirrup and the ground
Mercy I ask'd; mercy I found.

Coming recently upon this couplet of the English antiquarian William Camden, the writer was reminded of a girlhood experience. One day she was riding horseback alone on a country road when her horse shied violently and broke into a run. With the jolt she lost her right stirrup and soon found herself thrown across the saddle and hanging from the left stirrup, clinging to reins and pommel, her face "betwixt the stirrup and the ground."

* * *

Every attempt to regain her seat in the saddle proved futile. At last when she felt that she could hold on no longer, these words came to her thought: "Try just once more." All she recalls about that final attempt was that it was strangely effortless. It lifted her into the saddle, where she regained her right stirrup, reined in the horse, and rode on unaccountably free from any sense of having been in danger.

At that time the writer professed no religion. A few years later, at a time of great physical distress, she was healed in Christian Science and became an earnest student of its teachings. Learning of the tender ever-presence of God, the one creator, she realized that it was He who had saved her, that it was divine wisdom that had directed her to "try just once more."

The Scriptures enjoin, "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace" (Job 22:21). And they go on to promise, "Thereby good shall come unto thee." Becoming acquainted with God, Love, is not difficult since He is ever present, infinite. Wherever we may be, divine Love is there, ready to hear and answer a call for help.

* * *

We must, however, quietly listen for the "still small voice," as Elijah termed it (I Kings 19:12). We must also learn frequently to acknowledge Love's allness and man's likeness to God and then live Love in the daily round if we are to qualify for His unfailing aid. Our answer may not come in words. It may come in a sense of peace, hope, reassurance, guidance, in the clearing away of perplexity and confusion, enabling us to take needed action with confidence.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, assures us in her book "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 238), "God is understandable, knowable, and applicable to every human need." In the Bible Mrs. Eddy found four names for God that reveal His nature and allness and make Him understandable: Love, Truth, Life, and Spirit. God's allness is the very basis of the Christian Science system of spiritually mental healing, the same system that Christ Jesus used so spectacularly.

Jesus' teachings set forth the great fact of God's impartial, universal love. In them are encouragement and explicit instructions for anyone wishing to take the simple first steps toward becoming acquainted with divine Love.

* * *

Page 3 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy states, "The Divine Being must be reflected by man,—else man is not the image and likeness of the patient, tender, and true, the One 'altogether lovely,' but to understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire."

Becoming acquainted with God is an infinite, joyous pursuit. It will absorb one's time and attention to the exclusion of the trivial and the unworthy in human life. And it will inevitably result in a healthier, happier, more useful human experience.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Japanese. Four times a year an article on Christian Science appears in a Japanese translation.]

Pond at dusk

The wearied sycamore,
Having been up since dawn,
With a final headlong look
At itself in the fluid glass,
Capitulates to sleep.
White-winged arrowheads
Hover like afterthoughts
In motionless time. A stray
Muskrat steers ashore
Minus its shadow. Deep
In the woods a whippoorwill
Confirms the rumor that day,
With bulging duffel bag,
Is dustily heading for home.

JOHN ROBERT QUINN

神と親しくなる

[This is a Japanese translation of "Becoming acquainted with God," appearing on this page]

キリスト教科学に関する記事の日本語訳は
一年四回掲載される

あぶみと地面の間で、
私は神の慈悲を請い；私は慈悲を見つけた。

イギリスの著者、ウィリアム・カムデンのこの対句を、最近偶然見つけたとき、それは筆者に、少女時代の体験を思い起こさせました。ある日のこと、田舎道を一人で馬に乗っていたとき、馬が突然激しく後ずさりし、走り出しました。急激な動揺で彼女の右のあぶみははずれ、まもなく、彼女は鞍から投げ出され、左のあぶみにぶら下り、手綱と鞍の前にしがみつきながら、彼女の顔は、「あぶみと地面の間」にありました。

鞍にきちんとすわり直そうとするすべての試みは、むだでした。ついに、もうこれ以上、つかまっていられないと感じたとき、次の言葉が彼女の考えに浮びました。「もう一回だけ、やってみよう」。その最後の試みについて、彼女に思い出せるのは、それが不思議なほど、楽だったということだけです。それは、彼女を鞍の上に持ち上げ、そこで彼女は、右のあぶみをはめ、手綱をとり、そして危険の中にあったという感じなど、不思議なほどなく、乗馬を続けました。

その当時、筆者は無宗教でした。数年後、大きな肉体的苦痛があったとき、キリスト教科学によって癒され、彼女は、その教えを熱心に学ぶ人になりました。唯一の創造者である神の、なさけ深い、常に変らぬ存在を学び、彼女は、彼女を助けたのは、神であり、「もう一回だけ、やってみる」ように彼女を導いたのは、神性の知恵であったことを、認識しました。

聖書は、命じています、「あなたは神と和らいで、平安を得るがよい」(ヨブ22:21)。そして、続けて約束しています、「そうすれば幸福があなたに来るでしょう」と。神、愛と和らぐ——親しくなるということは、神は常に存在し、無限なのですから、むずかしいことではありません。私たちがどこにいようとも、神性の愛はそこにあり、助けを求める声を聞き、それに答える準備があります。

しかし、私たちは、エリヤが称したような、「静かな細い声」(列王上19:12)に、静かに耳を傾けなければなりません。私たちはまた、神の確かな援助を受ける資格を得ようとするならば、愛がすべてであるということと、人は神の似姿であるということをたびたび認めることを学ばなければならず、日常の生活の中で、愛に生きなければなりません。答えは、言葉でないかも知れません。それは、平和、希望、安心、導きの感覚でくるかも知れません。当惑と、混乱を晴らすこととしてくるかも知れません。そして私たちが、自信を持って必要な処置をとることができるようにします。

キリスト教科学**の発見者・創始者であるメリー・ベーカー・エディは、彼女の書いた *The First Church of Christ, Scientist and Miscellany* 『第一科学者キリスト教会と文集』の中で、保証しています、「神は、理解できるもの、知ることができるもの、そして、すべての人間的必要に適用できるものである」と。エディ夫人は、聖書の中に、神の性質と、神がすべてであることを明らかにし、神を理解させる4つの名前、すなわち、愛・真理・生命と霊を発見しました。神がすべてであるということは、霊的に心的癒しを行う、キリスト教科学の方法の、まさに、基本となるものであり、これは、キリスト・イエスが、あんなにもすばらしく用いたのと同じ方法です。

イエスの教えは、神の公平な、普遍的な愛の偉大な事実を示しています。それらには、だれでも、神性の愛と親しくなるための、簡単な第一歩を踏み出したいと望んでいる人のために、激励となるものと、じゅうぶんに解明された教訓があります。

エディ夫人による、*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* 『科学と健康—付聖書の鍵』の3ページに述べてあります、「神性の存在は、人によって反映されなければならない—それでなければ、人は、忍耐強く、やさしい、そして真実の、『全くすばらしい』唯一の神の像であり、似姿ではない；しかし、神を理解するということは、永遠の仕事であり、それは、思考、行動、そして希望の絶対的な献身を要求する。」

神と親しくなるということは、限りなく喜ばしい探求です。それは、人に多くの時間と注意を向けさせ、人間生活におけるつまらない、道徳的に価値のないものを除外してしまいます。そして、それは、必然的に、より健康な、より幸福な、より有益な人間的経験となってあらわれることでしょう。

* 大文字は無限・完全・唯一の神を表わす。

** *Christian Science:* クリスチャン・サイエンスと発音する。

メリー・ベーカー・エディの書き『神性科学の基本』と『否定と肯定』が一冊の本となり、出版されている。ご注文は Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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'All mankind has a stake . . .'

Far-seeing conservationists more and more are viewing national parks as treasures for all peoples. A proposed world-heritage trust would stimulate preservation of 'superb natural and scenic areas and historic sites for . . . the entire world community.'

By Robert Cahn

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz.

"IT IS TRULY MAGNIFICENT," A TALL, gracious visitor from Bombay commented one day last fall as he looked into the Grand Canyon.

"But . . ."

The visitor paused as he gazed from the south rim into the yawning, mile-deep chasm carved by nature's forces millions of years ago. His deep-set eyes absorbed the shadings of red, yellow, and blue as the late afternoon clouds sent shadows running across the buttes and spires inside the canyon.

"When your Congress provided that natural areas like this should be maintained unimpaired for future generations of Americans, that was just the first step," he continued. "The Grand Canyon is more than American — it should be preserved for all the world."

Zafar Futehally is honorary secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society and a leader in the movement to emphasize international values of parks of all nations. Mr. Futehally had come to the United States with 34 other representatives from 25 countries. Grand Canyon National Park was the final stop in a four-week course in administration of national parks and conservation areas.

Old concept stretched

The concept of each country's international responsibility for preserving its unique natural wonders adds a new dimension to the conservation concepts of many Americans. The time-honored United States viewpoint was perhaps best set forth by the nation's foremost conservation president, Theodore Roosevelt.

"Leave it as it is," said President Roosevelt when he first viewed the Grand Canyon in 1903. "You cannot improve on it. The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it. What you can do is to keep it for your children, your children's children, and for all who come after you as one of the great sights which every American . . . can see."

Mr. Futehally and other internationally minded conservationists recognize the effects of the transportation and communications revolutions of the 20th century. The world has shrunk. Millions of foreigners now have heard about and seen pictures and even television views of the Grand Canyon or the Florida Everglades National Parks.

Tourists crisscross

Each year, thousands come to the United States to visit these and other scenic spots. So do thousands of Americans travel to such outstanding areas as Iguassú Falls (Argentina-Brazil), or to the volcanic cone of Japan's Mt. Fuji, or to the spectacular wildlife display of Kenya's Amboseli-Masai game reserve in the shadow of Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Areas of this caliber, unique in the world, should thus be given priority for preservation, says Mr. Futehally. But in the press of competing national demands, the high-sounding principles of conservation do not always win out over the pressures for industrial, agricultural, or commercial and urban development.

Mr. Futehally was too polite to mention specifics. But it is no secret that two of America's greatest natural attractions, the Grand Canyon and Everglades National Park, have in the past few years narrowly escaped extensive man-caused interference. And they may be threatened again.

Wildlife declines

In Everglades National Park, a series of flood-control gates and canals constructed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers interfered seriously with the normal flow of water into the Everglades. The adverse effects on the park were intensified during a period of severe drought. Water that normally would have gone into the Everglades park even in the drought years went instead to southern Florida cities and farms, or was discharged directly into the ocean.

Much of the park's wildlife suffered. Reproduction of wading birds declined drastically, the total dropping from 1.5 million in the 1930's to less than 50,000 today. It is also estimated that the number of alligators has declined 95 percent since the 1920's. This reflects the delicate relationship between the amount of water and the abundance of plants and animals on which the birds and alligators depend. (Part of the alligator loss has been due to poaching.)

After complaints from conservationists and the National Park Service, the Corps of Engineers and the Central and South Florida Flood Control Districts agreed to give the Everglades park additional water. The situation has been critical during several recent drought periods. But a written agreement to provide the park with 325,000 acre-feet of water a year, regardless of the increasing domestic demands in Florida, is in process of being worked out now.

Canyon dam defeated

Two years ago, Grand Canyon National Park became caught in the cross fire of legislation which would have permitted a large hydroelectric dam on the Colorado River just below the park. Areas in the canyon's depths, set aside for their scenic grandeur, would have been flooded as the river backed up behind the dam.

Conservation groups battled the supporters of the dam and forced Congress to listen. At present, the advocates of the dam have lost out, although they have not given up the fight.

By Gordon H. Converse, chief photographer

Young European visitor to Grand Canyon

By Carl Frank

Sharing the wonder

With more than 200 tremendous cataracts, Iguassú Falls on the Iguassú River is one of the great scenic spectacles of South America and the world. Argentina and Brazil have adjacent national parks at the site of the falls.

For Mr. Futehally and the other participants in the third international course, the pressures of overdevelopment and overcrowding of park areas are not yet imminent dangers in most of their countries. But such pressures can be expected in the future. The great need today is for these countries to set aside more park or conservation areas, to provide money for management and protection of the parks and wildlife reserves, and to encourage their citizens to use them.

The participants in this course, and those from 15 other countries taking part in each of the courses held in 1965 and 1966, readily admit their admiration for the United States in pioneering the development of the national parks concept. They are also impressed with the National Park Service's administration of American parks, the planning done for the future, and the quality of interpretive facilities available to the visitor.

Lessons incorporated

They do not agree that the policies of the park service would necessarily be suited to their particular needs (or that these policies are always best for the United States itself).

However, the best of the principles learned in visits to the United States, or at these international courses, are being incorporated into the planning of other nations as they develop their parks and conservancy reserves.

In these courses, the National Park Service does not try to hide its own shortcomings. It hopes, in exposing these visitors to the good and the bad, to help them to avoid mistakes in their own programs.

The park and conservation experts from abroad are generally amazed at the amount of public land the United States has set aside for its national park system and the dedication to conservation principles by park rangers and most officials in the National Park Service.

Many countries over the years have asked help from the United States in planning their own national parks or setting up national park and reserves systems. In the past 10 years the United States National Park Service has sent advisers to more than 25 countries. In the last two years, American advisers have been in Turkey, Jordan, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Colombia, Argentina, Peru, Venezuela, Australia, and Thailand. More than 50 countries have recently sent experts to the United States seeking information and guidance in working out park problems.

Private groups help

The private sector, through American groups such as the African Wildlife Leadership Foundation, the Conservation Foundation, and the New York Zoological Society, has also assisted a number of countries with national park development and wildlife preservation, chiefly in Africa and Latin America.

The United States also realizes it can learn much from other countries.

The Belgian Congo for many years used its four national parks as laboratories for ecological studies. The present national governments of the two Congoes are maintaining these parks effectively, but with less emphasis on basic scientific research.

England in its nature reserves, Poland and Argentina in their national parks, and Germany with its naturschutzparks also do far more basic scientific research than the United States does in its national parks system.

Nations cooperate

Most science research in U.S. parks has been oriented to specific problems instead of to basic ecological research.

Several African countries, especially Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, and Tanzania, have developed extensive conservation education programs which allow schoolchildren to visit the parks in organized groups.

Countries with common boundaries have in many cases cooperated to establish parks; free sharing of facilities and mutual planning still lies in the future.

Uganda and the Congo have founded national parks on their respective sides of Lake Edward on their common boundary. In the past (but not currently) Zambia and Rhodesia cooperated with parks alongside Victoria Falls. Poland and Czechoslovakia have parks on both sides of the Pieniny River and the Tatra Mountains. Argentina and Brazil have adjacent parks at Iguassú Falls.

In 1932, the United States and Canada decided to set up a Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park on the border shared by the two parks. But for all practical purposes, Canada's Waterton Lakes National Park and the United States' Glacier National Park have been completely separate.

North America's first truly international park was established in 1964. It is on Campobello Island, N.B. There Canada and the United States share the administration and development of Roosevelt Campobello International Park at the site of the summer home of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Joint U.S.-Mexican park

The United States-Mexican border at El Paso is the site of the latest international effort. Mexico has recently completed a pavilion, visitor center, and small park on its side of the Chamizal in Ciudad Juarez. The National Park Service will soon build a half-million dollar visitor center and small park on its side of the border.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is a strong advocate of boundary-sharing parks to act as a force for peace.

"It is high time that conservation comes to the aid of politicians in bringing nations together," says Mr. Futehally, who is an IUCN board member.

Plans are under way for a second world conference on national parks, to be held in 1972 at Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming. This will be part of the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the national park concept, which originated in 1872 with the establishment of Yellowstone as the world's first national park. The first world conference on national parks, held in Seattle in 1962, was attended by 145 delegates from 63 countries.

Will success spoil the national parks? 12

The keynote speaker, U.S. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, called for "a common market of conservation knowledge" and commended the conference for striking "a wholesome note of sanity in a troubled world.

"It is a sign that men are questioning the false gods of materialism and are coming to realize that the natural world lies at the very center of an environment that is both life giving and life promoting," he said. "There is hope in this meeting . . . that the values of the spirit are reasserting their primacy—and this in turn gives fresh hope in other vital areas of human endeavor."

World trust proposed

In 1965, at the White House conference on international cooperation, one of the major recommendations was establishment of a world heritage trust to encourage preservation of areas such as the Grand Canyon and the Everglades, the Serengeti Plains in Tanzania, Angel Falls in Venezuela, Mt. Everest in Nepal and Tibet, and spectacular animal species.

The proposed trust, the recommendation states, "would be responsible to the world community for the stimulation of international cooperative efforts to identify, establish, develop, and manage the world's superb natural and scenic areas and historic sites for the present and future benefit of the entire world citizenry."

Last year in Amsterdam at the International Congress on Nature and Man, Russell E. Train, president of the Conservation Foundation, urged implementation of the world heritage trust through the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

Mr. Train said the protection of significant areas is not just a matter of local or even national concern. In his words:

"All mankind has a stake in such areas. . . . The time has come when this principle must be established at the highest level of international affairs and made the subject of priority action by governments and peoples, individually and collectively.

"The question is no longer whether we can afford to undertake such a program. We cannot afford not to."

Twelfth of 15 weekly articles. Next Wednesday: What is a park experience? See today's Family Features page for "National parks postscript No. 12."

Brazil gains

Industrial expansion paints optimistic economic picture

By Michael Sieniawski
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

São Paulo, Brazil

Brazil has demonstrated again its recuperative economic powers during the first half of this year.

And if the political situation, especially the student crisis, does not get out of hand as it did recently in France, a further slight to moderate improvement may be expected during the remainder of the year.

It is true that many Brazilian economists and government officials, from the President down, tend to see everything through rose-colored glasses. Yet recent statistics issued by the usually reliable Getulio Vargas Foundation, as well as by the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank, show definite gains in the country's economy. Improvement is also confirmed by the experience of such United States companies operating in different fields in Brazil as Kodak, Squibb, Perkins Motors, Union Carbide, Caterpillar, Sears Roebuck, and Ford.

The Minister of Finance has declared: "Our most optimistic predictions have been surpassed."

He based his conclusion on a survey of more than 700 companies employing close to a million workers. Published reports for the first five months with estimated June figures were used in the survey. Complete first-half figures are for the most part still unavailable.

Expansion planned

Increases in production, compared with the first half of last year, were registered in such basic industries as automobiles and trucks (23 percent), electric energy (16 percent), tractors (21 percent), cement (22 percent), steel (17 percent), chemicals (18 percent), and plastics (20 percent).

Many new expansion programs are under way. Volkswagen has since announced that it will increase its production by 30 percent from 620 to 800 vehicles daily. And the Norwegian Borregaard Company made public its plans to set up a paper-pulp plant with a total investment of $43.7 million.

Employment in the São Paulo area, where over half of the country's industrial capacity is concentrated, is at a peak. Shortages of skilled labor exist in many industries.

Retail sales have been averaging 35 percent greater than the first half of 1967. As most industrial inventories are low, and in view of expected good demand in the next six months, industrial purchases have been more than 50 percent ahead of last year.

Government efforts to hold down the rate of inflation, on the other hand, have been only mildly successful. The cost of living in the first six months rose 14.1 percent. Higher rents and the cost of public services contributed most of the increase.

Salary adjustments, controlled by the government, have been generally following fairly closely cost of living rises.

Tax collections pushed

Income-tax collections in the first five months were running over 50 percent ahead of last year.

Yet the government's budget deficit for the period is reported at slightly over $300 million. The deficit is less than anticipated and represents expenditures 26 percent greater than receipts. That compares to 47 percent last year.

New currency issues in the first five months were limited to approximately $80 million, increasing total money in circulation to 3.7 billion new cruzeiros or less than $1.2 billion. That much currency is considered still a modest sum for a nation of nearly 90 million with an expanding economy.

Good crops, particularly important in a predominantly agricultural country like Brazil, have been another favorable factor. Both the essential food crops, such as rice, beans, potatoes, and corn, and the mainly export crops, like coffee, cotton, sugar, and cocoa, have been larger than last year. Future predictions are optimistic.

Foreign trade has kept pace with the general improvement. Next year might witness record exports of $2 billion as against last year's $1.7 billion.

Exports in the first half of this year have been 20 percent higher than in the same period last year. Imports have followed closely with a 19 percent increase.

What is especially encouraging to Brazilians is the slow but constant growth in exports of manufactured goods, which constituted nearly 12 percent of total exports in the first six months. The figure was 9 percent in the corresponding months of last year. Higher exports of manufactured items are interpreted not only as a sign of high quality of Brazilian-made goods but also as an indication that the prevailing cruzeiro rate of 3.2 to the dollar is realistic, at least for the moment.

Demands outstrip credit

The most serious problem confronting business today is the acute credit shortage.

Demand for money has been outstripping loan facilities. Credit availability has been kept down by higher reserve requirements against bank deposits and other restrictive measures aimed at containing inflation.

The shortage has been aggravated recently by heavier-than-usual borrowings by foreign companies to liquidate or reduce their borrowings from parent companies or banks abroad. Foreign companies have been responding to constant rumors that the cruzeiro might be devalued again soon.

In order to alleviate the shortage, the National Monetary Council has just announced that the Bank of Brazil will increase its loan capacity. It decreed a 20 percent increase in rediscounting facilities of the Central Bank.

Most bankers fear, however, that these steps will not be sufficient. They advocate a reduction in the existing high compulsory deposit reserves.

If nothing radical happens in the next six months, the gross national product may show 5 to 6 percent growth for the year in real terms, or almost double the average of the past three years.

BUSINESS

Where's the key to ocean riches?

By Richard C. Halverson
Business and financial writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Including many of the giants in aerospace and electronics, nearly 1,000 American firms are looking into ways to profit from oceanography.

Their growing interest underscores oceanography's billing as one of the emerging growth industries of the 1970's.

Only offshore oil and gas companies, though, are so far assured of reaping truly rich harvests from the sea, as they have been since 1954. Companies in other areas may well have to wait on the federal government to loosen its purse strings on research spending before oceanography can live up to its glistening promise.

Indicating its dominance, offshore oil and gas accounted for $4.5 billion of the estimated United States oceanography market of $7.7 billion in 1967. By 1977, forecasts Robert L. Clark, vice-president of Hayden Stone, Inc., that market will triple to $23.5 billion a year. He estimates that the offshore oil industry will spend a thumping $30 billion over the next ten years to exploit its underwater leaseholds.

Developments watched

Aside from booming investment by oil firms, little private money is being invested in the ocean — just an estimated $200 million in 1968. Yet the giants in the aerospace industry appear to be eagerly watching from the water's edge. They are counting on the federal government to develop a "wet NASA," a spending program that would rival space in dollar value.

They may have a long wait. Federal spending for ocean research rose from a tiny $20 million in 1958 to about $450 million in fiscal 1968. But almost half this year's total goes to the Navy, mostly for research on antisubmarine warfare.

Government spending is projected to rise to $5 billion a year by 1975, which indeed would rival 1968's $6.7 billion space budget. For now, though, Robert B. Abel, a top guardian of federal oceanography money, confided at a recent oceanographic conference that he could count on only enough money to keep alive the prospect of spending more later. Present budget pressures hold down prospects for increased ocean spending in the near future.

Present federal research efforts, moreover, are wastefully uncoordinated. Ocean programs are spread among five departments, three independent agencies, and 22 operating bureaus.

Talk last year of putting all ocean research into a single agency failed to crystallize action.

Nevertheless, many of the big names of American business, including General Electric, General Motors, Lockheed, Grumman, General Dynamics, and North American Rockwell, have cautiously begun investing in oceanography. Most of their work is on small study contracts for the government or privately financed one-of-a-kind deep-diving research subs. Neither holds much promise of immediate profit return.

Underwater shelters

Westinghouse, for example, just announced plans to build a research vessel that could dive to 20,000-foot depths.

In a typical study contract from the Navy, North American Rockwell—prime contractor for the Apollo spacecraft—will explore ways to build underwater shelters for as many as 1,000 men as deep as 6,000 feet beneath the surface.

As a step in that direction, the National Science Foundation now is sponsoring an 18-month deep-sea drilling project to search for the fabled mineral wealth that oceanologists maintain lies beneath the waves. Under a $12.5 million grant, a research vessel from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography is drilling dozens of holes at depths up to 20,000 feet looking for deposits of gold, silver, manganese, and petroleum.

The location of promising deposits will be turned over to private industry for exploitation. But the technologies to wrest mineral wealth from the clutches of the deep sea—at acceptable cost—are years away.

Rear Adm. O. D. Waters Jr., the chief oceanographer for the United States Navy, warned at a recent ocean conference: "The ocean is the most hostile environment on earth, more hostile perhaps than the moon, and it will not yield to us easily."

Sentinel of the sea

An automatic weather station nestles low in an ocean buoy built by General Dynamics Corporation for the Office of Naval Research. Gaining better weather data at sea illustrates just one of the problems—and the promises—of tapping the treasures of the sea.

Possibilities listed

A top geologist for the United States Geological Survey, Frank S. Simons, says, "I think one would be very, very rash indeed to make any predictions about ocean-bottom mining at this point. There are too many uncertainties whether the thing is economical and whether industry is able to develop techniques to get it off the ocean floor."

K. O. Emery, staff geologist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, dismisses current optimism about deep-sea mining as press agents' visions. The trifling $150 million worth of sulphur, magnesium, and gravel currently mined each year from United States waters is taken from comparatively shallow waters without the crushing pressure of the ocean deeps.

Other oceanography lines, however, are not held back by formidable technological barriers. Water desalination, fish farming, marine recreation and construction, ocean instrumentation, and, of course, offshore oil, hold promise for the more immediate future.

Thus oceanography is currently one of the growth industries attracting a large investor following, brokers report.

For mutual-fund investors, Oceanographic Fund now has assets of about $11 million invested in firms with major positions in oceanography.

L. G. Reichhard, analyst for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, & Smith, points out that most investor interest centers on the offshore oil group. Stocks of many offshore oil drillers and other firms servicing the offshore oil industry have doubled and even tripled in price over the past 16 months.

Because of their big move, Mr. Reichhard recommends buying them on weakness, say a 10-20 percent price dip. Even then he cautions investors to look for profits only over the long term.

Firms favored

He favors J. Ray McDermott, Reading & Bates, Rowan Drilling, and Santa Fe International, all in the business of either drilling ocean wells or building offshore platforms. In addition, he cites as highly profitable Tidewater Marine Service, which operates a fleet of boats to carry men and equipment to offshore installations.

Among oil companies themselves, Mr. Reichhard favors Shell and Mobil. Smaller firms with large potential in offshore oil include Kewanee Oil and Midwest Oil, he says.

For one of the few firms that are exclusively in oceanographic enterprises, Mr. Reichhard suggests Alpine Geophysical Associates. Alpine is a relatively small firm but has ocean interests ranging widely from fishing and pure ocean research to making equipment for oceanographic study.

Santa Fe makes Hayden Stone's offshore oil recommended list, along with Haliburton and Southern Natural Gas. Among aerospace firms, Hayden Stone suggests General Dynamics, Grumman, and North American Rockwell. In electronics and instrumentation, the brokerage house leans toward Westinghouse and Teledyne.

What it costs to market

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The cost of marketing to the business, industrial, and institutional markets in 1967 have been reported in a survey by the research department of McGraw-Hill Publications.

The survey found that the average marketing cost of 560 industrial companies, as a percent of sales, was 14.28 percent.

Four items are included in "marketing costs": advertising; direct-selling costs; warehouse and delivery; and other marketing costs.

The survey found that:

Advertising costs were 1.90 percent of sales.

Direct-selling costs, which include salesmen's salaries, commission, travel, and entertainment, were 7.14 percent.

Warehouse and delivery were 2.06 percent of sales.

Build-up slows in U.S. inventories

Business roundup

Washington

United States business slowed its build-up of inventories during May. But inventories still remained above the average for the first three months of the year.

The Commerce Department reports that inventories of manufacturers, retailers, and wholesalers rose by about $650 million during the month, approximately halt the April level. The increase compared with a $350 million monthly average during the first quarter.

A breakdown of the figures shows manufacturers increasing their inventories by about $300 million during the month. Retail stocks rose about $400 million, and wholesale inventories declined slightly.

That brought total inventories to $144 billion by the end of May.

May also saw sales of manufacturing and trade firms hit a record $95.2 billion in May, up about 2 percent from April and 1 percent above the previous March record.

The Commerce Department's Office of Business Economics notes that since inventories rose slower than sales, the stock-sales ratio fell to 1.51 in May. It was down from 1.54 in April and 1.57 in May of last year.

U.S. gold policy reaffirmed

Washington

Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler reaffirmed that the policy of the United States remains in favor of a two-price gold system.

He stressed opposition to any agreement among nations that would place what he called an "artificial support" under the price of gold.

Reportedly central bankers of 12 industrial states, without the U.S., agreed recently in Switzerland to buy newly mined gold from South Africa. Their condition is reported to be that South Africa sells enough gold on the free market to hold the price close to $35 an ounce.

The effect of such an agreement would be to place a price floor of $35 an ounce under gold, thus assuring South Africa of at least that much for its gold sales.

In opposing such an agreement, Mr. Fowler urged again that South Africa sell gold on the free market, something that nation had stopped doing after London gold-pool nations agreed in March not to buy gold.

Stock-market comment

Reynolds & Company: "The market seems to be having trouble making up its mind about the growth stocks. Some observers feel that we will either have a blue-chip market or a growth-stock market. We feel that there is enough money around so that we can have both and would not write off the growth stocks too fast."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Skid-control brakes due for '69

By Al Fleming
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

Ford Motor Company will offer a skid-control braking system on 1969 Continental Mark III and Thunderbird automobiles, the first such system available on United States passenger cars.

Other United States auto companies are working on skid-control systems. But none is expected to have one available in the 1969-model year.

"The intensive effort on passenger-car skid controls, which led to our new 1969 system, began two years ago when it appeared the technology and hardware were available to produce a practical commercial system," said Ford's G. E. Adams. Mr. Adams is executive engineer for suspension, brake, and chassis-frame design in Ford's car-engineering office.

The system is comprised of a small computer mounted beneath the glove box inside the car; wheel-speed sensors; and an actuator. The computer continuously reads electric signals from the sensors on the rear wheels, then transmits directions to the actuator in the engine compartment. The actuator regulates brake-fluid pressure to the rear wheels.

Packaging puzzle

The purpose of the system is to keep the rear wheels rolling during maximum braking by automatically applying and releasing the rear-wheel brakes, thereby keeping the wheels from locking, a cause of skidding. Stopping distances in most cases remain about the same, and under some conditions may be reduced.

Most authorities say a four-wheel skid-control system is superior to a rear-wheel system, because it would help provide steering capability in addition to straight stops.

"This is a longer range objective," said Mr. Adams. "But the space-packaging problem with a four-wheel unit is terrific, since it has double the number of pieces in a two-wheel rear system. And it doubles your reliability problems and costs real quickly. With the rear-wheel system, we feel we have gained most of the advantages of a four-wheel system."

Although Mr. Adams gave no cost figures, rumor is the Ford rear-wheel system will retail for about $150.

Motor beat

Inconvenience noted

"We would like to have a system within the economic reach of even the lowest-cost small-car buyer, but it isn't in the cards at this time," Mr. Adams said. "With the time, people, and resources we could commit to this development, we were forced to restrict its introduction to two car models initially on a limited production basis."

The car owner will not have to be concerned with periodic service or maintenance of the skid-control system. It is designed so that if there is a system problem, any component—computer, sensor or actuator—can be replaced.

The system is "failsafe." If it should not function, braking control is the same as in a similar car not equipped with skid control. A brake warning light informs the driver of a malfunction.

What is the worst that can happen if the skid-control unit fails? According to Mr. Adams, it will inconvenience the motorist because the brake warning light will go on. The motorist won't know whether it is the skid control or the basic brake system that is malfunctioning, and he will have to take the car to a dealer to have it checked.

Mr. Adams says no statistics are available on the number of times a typical motorist would encounter a situation where skid control would be used. "It is conceivable you could drive 10 years or more without needing it," he said, "or it could be important to your safety twice in one week.

"Therefore, from a reliability standpoint," he pointed out, "the system must be designed to sit unused for a very long time, but be instantly available when needed."

The skid-control system is designed so the actuator cycles each time the ignition is turned on to start the car, assuring it does not sit idle a long time and get bound up, dry, or seized.

Mr. Adams has been working on the passenger-car brake-safety task group of the Automobile Manufacturers Association. Asked how interested the federal government is in Ford's skid-control system, he said, "No government standards exist at this time, nor have any been proposed. But our federal government, and I think rightly so, has a strong interest in anything that has the potential of decreasing stopping distances, and has sponsored studies of the 'state of the art' of skid control systems.

"I am sure that as soon as economically practical automotive hardware is available," said Mr. Adams, "our federal government will take a very active interest in promoting skid control, and I would expect that in time some standards would be developed."

Automatic altimeters ordered for jet fleet

By the Associated Press

New York

Pan American World Airways has ordered a new altimeter system — designed to take "radio chatter" out of aircraft altitude reporting—for its 24 Boeing 727 jet transports.

The key of the unit, called an encoding altimeter, is its ability simultaneously to provide aircraft altitude to pilots in the cockpit and to air traffic controllers on the ground.

It will give ground controllers the identification and flight level of an aircraft without their having to be told by pilots. And it will reduce significantly the amount of air-to-ground radio communications required by aircraft using conventional altimeter systems.

Pan American announced a $234,000 contract with Intercontinental Dynamics Corporation of Englewood, N.J., to produce the new altimeter for Pan Am. Installation of the new units on the three-engine 727's is scheduled to begin in September.

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Congress funds parkland projects

By Robert Cahn
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The green that stands for money and the green that stands for parks now have a green "go" light.

With the signing into law by President Johnson of the new Land and Water Conservation Fund bill, the most affluent period in history is approaching for state and federal parks and recreation areas.

Congress has authorized $200 million a year for the next five years for the land and water fund, just about doubling the input of the last three years. And it has assured the availability of the money by earmarking a sizable chunk of revenues from continental-shelf oil leases to make up any deficit in the fund.

This bonus for conservation and recreation will be a mighty boost for the faltering land and water fund that in three years has produced far less revenue than expected.

The concept of the original act of 1965 was to use revenues from entrance and user fees at federal park and recreation areas, motorboat fuel taxes, and sales of surplus federal lands to buy new federal and state parkland.

Planning prodded

Even with a less-than-predicted income, the fund to date has provided $130 million for purchase of 313,000 acres for federal parklands, and $190 million in 50-50 matching grants for states to use in the purchase of 350,000 acres of parks.

The fund, administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, has also served a useful purpose in forcing states to come up with overall park and recreation planning before funds can be allocated.

Yet the fund has been grossly inadequate to pay for the many new parks and recreation areas authorized recently by Congress, or to meet all the demands of the states.

The 89th Congress, for instance, authorized 23 new federal park and recreation areas involving the acquisition of about 250,000 acres at an estimated cost of $119 million. But Congress did not appropriate money to purchase most of this land. What was available from the land and water fund did not do the job.

As a result, some areas, such as Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore in Michigan, still exist only on paper, with most of the private lands they include still unpurchased.

Projects unfinished

And older areas, such as Point Reyes National Seashore in California, authorized in 1962, are either incomplete or not yet operational. The $14 million appropriated to purchase all the private land for Point Reyes succeeded in buying only half, because of rising real-estate costs. It is estimated that, at present prices, it would take another $45 million to purchase the rest.

Congress has appropriated only $90 million for federal and state land purchases in the 1969 budget (the year ending June 30, 1969), the amount expected to come in from normal fund revenues. A supplemental appropriation will thus be needed from Congress before the new funds just authorized can be spent. And Congress will still have to approve the specific projects.

Other sections of the new bill, which amend the 1965 law, wil lhelp to overcome the problems of land acquisition.

One section allows federal agencies to spend up to $30 million a year for two years, in advance of appropriations, to purchase land in areas already authorized. Another section gives the secretary of the interior authority to spend up to $500,000 a year in purchasing options for land needed by the National Park Service. Both of these measures should aid in slowing land-price escalation.

Leasing permitted

A third section allows agencies to acquire scenic easements to purchase title to needed lands and then sell or lease them back to the highest bidder after obtaining guarantees that the lands will not be used for purposes harmful to the conservation and recreation standards of the area.

With this victory now assured, conservation forces are pushing for success with the other issues still held up in Congress, including the Redwood and Cascades National Parks bills, scenic trails and scenic river bills, and a highway bill that would override conservation and beautification needs.

The use of oil and gas lease receipts to make up the deficit in the fund was a subject of intense controversy in Congress, and at one point was deleted from the bill. A House-Senate compromise restored the section. Coastal states, especially Louisiana, objected to the use of this fund, asserting that at least part of the money should be used by the state owning the land.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Governor meets Mayor

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller chats with Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind., at a luncheon in the Indiana city given in the Governor's honor by local Rockefeller supporters.

Those campus rebellions . . .

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Mo.

Permissive parents are to blame for the rebellion of students on college campuses in this country, a rebellion which could permanently damage our society, Gov. Warren E. Hearnes of Missouri says.

When these teen-agers encounter the stricter authority of colleges after their lax home supervision the result often is campus violence, the Governor said.

Governor Hearnes spoke to the 49th annual convention of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, meeting in Kansas City.

These youngsters "are the lawbreakers," he said, "not the ones who peacefully and properly march or demonstrate for a legitimate issue."

Permissiveness at home, Governor Hearnes said, "perhaps explains how some student groups have the gall to stage illegal protests, and then demand a pledge of nonpunishment before they call off their demonstrations."

How fourth graders see governor's job

By the Associated Press

Lansing, Mich.

If I were governor . . .

"I would let my secretary do all the work, like reading my letters, writing my letters, and so on."

"I'd have it so that people would ride horses rather than drive cars because I like horses."

"I would throw girls out of the state of Michigan."

Those aren't election-year campaign promises. They're responses Catherine Peacock got when she asked the 9- and 10-year-olds in her fourth-grade class at Lansing's Stoner School to write essays on, "If I were governor."

Miss Peacock sent the essays to Lansing State Journal columnist Jim Hough, who forwarded them to Gov. George Romney.

"I would not let factories dump their leftovers in rivers and lakes to become polluted" said a girl in the class.

"I would make more laws," said another girl. "I would raise the taxes for more physical-education teachers."

More pay for teachers

More pay for teachers was a common promise. So was a shorter school year.

"I wouldn't run for president," said a boy, "because I wouldn't want to handle the war."

"I'd raise salaries for people to have what they want and let them have vacations when somebody gets hurt at home," vowed a girl, adding: "I think that we do not need dogcatchers or dog pounds around here anymore."

"If special people came to talk to me about taxes I would say, 'No, some people don't have that kind of money,' " one girl said.

Another, an optimist, wrote: "I would help make laws and be in charge at the capitol. I hope that I wouldn't have any problems."

Sand dunes move with wind

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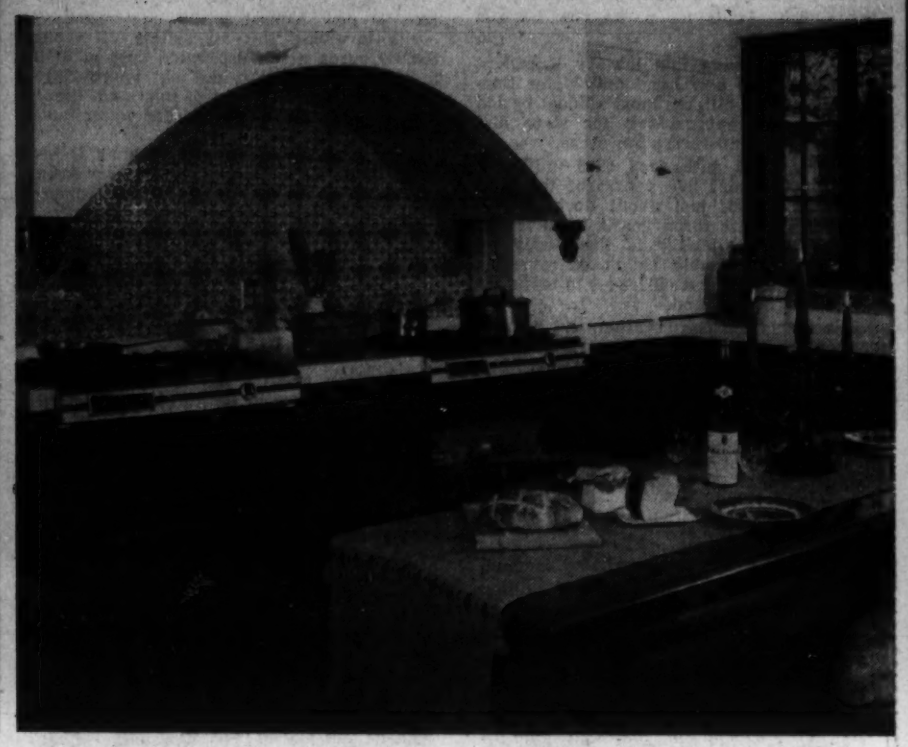

Photos by Roland Quintero

Monterey Colonial

Left: back view looking from pool to the bougainvillaea-covered balcony of Casa Grande, an old California house. Terrace recently redecorated by E. William Schurz. Right: kitchen after interior designers Harold Berchan and John Bollman Franger added the Portuguese tile, arched hood over cooking area and a general Mediterranean mood.

When California decorators refurbish an entire house

By Evelyn Radcliffe
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Palo Alto, Calif.

Take a two-story Massachusetts Colonial house and adapt it to early California adobe construction and you have an architectural style called Monterey Colonial.

This is what former Bostonian Thomas Larkin did in 1835 when he built Larkin House, the first two-story home in California. With its front and back balcony and tile roof, it has become a typical California style.

An outstanding example of this design is Casa Grande here in Palo Alto, built by architect Gardner Dailey of San Francisco, in 1929.

Casa Grande was recently the scene of a three-week Designer's House and Garden Show. During that time, its owners, Mr. and Mrs. John Marty Brill, moved to the servant's quarters, stored their own furniture in the garage, and allowed members of the American Institute of Interior Designers (AID) to redecorate each room. The local Garden Club spruced up the gardens, and to benefit the Children's Home Society, the house was opened to the public.

The entry courtyard to Casa Grande includes an old California bay tree which provides protective shade and a background for fuchsias, hydrangeas, and cinerarias. Balconies drip with flamboyant bougainvillaea, and the pillars upholding the balconies are amassed with brilliant hibiscus.

Just inside the entry, the charming study, done by AID area president Jeanne Westberg, showed the traditional warmth of books and rich paneling. Using the recently revived flame stitch in copper red and gold as the theme, Miss Westberg covered the floor with a copper rug, combined old English furniture with a bit of Chinese to achieve a truly electric décor, with all the character of the early California architecture.

In the master bedroom, decorator Ardine Goss of nearby Burlingame, featured an atmosphere of airy lightness which resulted in an inviting retreat for relaxation and study. The tile over the fireplace contains the old proverb in Spanish, "From dreams come the castles and cottages of men."

A small upstairs bathroom was whimsically decorated by Jean Adam Siegfried of Menlo Park, with black and white daisy wallpaper, framed horseshoes and other bits of equestrian gear. The floor was covered with a black, white, and yellow striped rug spattered with daisies.

The biggest transformation accomplished by the decorators was in the kitchen. Here Harold J. Berchan and John Bollman Franger created a Mediterranean mood. They added Portuguese tile, an arch over the cooking area of simulated brick painted white, and a natural brick patterned floor. A handsome antique table which belonged to the owners, helps make the room a cheerful, welcoming place to work, eat—and just talk!

Of special interest is the Zuber wallpaper used in the dining room. It had originally been imported from Paris, and had come to Casa Grande from a house in Seattle. It is said to have its counterpart in the family dining room and diplomatic reception room of the White House. Designer Robert Birdwell of Menlo Park, Calif., keyed the casements and upholstery to the unusual wallpaper.

From the back balcony which opens off the upstairs bedrooms is a broad view of the pool, and the large oaks.

Thomas Larkin would be delighted if he could see what he started when he came to California to open the first retail store.

She learned to decorate by osmosis

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Hollywood actress Anne Baxter is not Frank Lloyd Wright's granddaughter for nothing.

She is almost as articulate as her famous grandfather (and a great deal prettier) and she has decorated no less than nine houses for herself in California, New Mexico, and Australia.

Miss Baxter says she has learned by osmosis. "You couldn't grow up around my grandfather, my architect uncles, and my mother, without absorbing a great deal," she explains. Her ninth—and present—home is an older structure, "a sort of Dutch Colonial" in Westwood, which she describes "as a box that I don't like, but can't help."

Her general color scheme is dull gold for carpets, and tones of russet, yellow, and avocado green in handwoven fabrics for upholstery. She combines Oriental screens from Kyoto, chests from Spain, and modern paintings from Mexico.

She has chosen black lacquer dining room table and chairs, as a proper foil for the Oriental screen that covers one wall.

Miss Baxter lists as the two most important ingredients to serene living: a sense of a privacy and a sense of space.

She sees the current decorating trend of using pattern-on-pattern as looking like a "frozen traffic jam" and says it's nice in slick magazines but is not, in her opinion, to be lived with.

"Hot colors," she says, "are no good for children. They need quietness and peace — not being stimulated by jarring clashes of bright red and orange." For the room of her two youngest daughters, Melissa, 6, and Maginel, 5, she chose sunny yellow for the walls, natural wood beds, bookcases and toy cases in natural wood. Bed coverlets are in a pale yellow, soft green, and white print.

The patio or garden room is one of Miss Baxter's favorites, and she lavishes a lot of decorating thought on it. She believes that "making your own vista" in such an outdoor garden room is one of the little design tricks that can help make city living bearable.

She has made her own outdoor patio room practically an extension of her family room. It is paved in blocks of natural stone aggregate. She selected black wrought-iron furniture by Brown-Jordan and uses lime green pads on the chairs. The large framed Toulouse-Lautrec poster that hangs in the patio must, of course, be rushed indoors when it rains.

New tack gets the kids moving

Looking homeward

By Darren Stone

"How would you like it if someone took your candy and didn't say anything about it?"

"Think how pleased dad will be to come home and find the car has been washed!"

I find myself taking either of these "put yourself in someone else's shoes" approach too often. While I am talking the children are thinking, "No, we don't want to think how pleased dad will be about a clean car because what you really mean is, 'Wash the car,' and 'I know how I would like it if someone took my candy; I would go crying to you or pop him one.'" They have no need, they think, to project into other times or other feelings.

It is to their credit that our children—captives of our evolving system of the best way to keep us all civilized—usually remain polite, and tolerate the endless lesson—teaching.

But as we all know, and our children are beginning to know, actions speak louder than words.

It is very difficult for me not to feel — and act — overworked when a job like raking the lawn goes untended by those who should do it, namely the boys in the family. I know I should get after them, nag them, threaten to deprive them of ice cream unless they show a little more et cetera over helping with yard work. But some chores I would rather do myself than have to cope with negative reactions of fifth and sixth graders. So my failure to be a really good parent by following through and obtaining their services with the rake results in a yard full of leaves and a mother full of grumbles.

But there was a breakthrough of some sort last week. I was raking the lawn. They were playing ball. I had not asked them to help. They had not offered. But they knew they should offer, and I knew I ought to ask them.

"Hey mom, when's dinner?" Chad asked.

"It will be late. I have to finish raking," I commented inferring nothing. My tone simply stated a fact.

"I'll do it for a while if you don't make me do the whole thing. I'm hungry," he said to my surprise.

By the time I had dinner ready he and Roddy had finished the yard.

Afterward I wondered how this had happened. Something had changed that had allowed him to see someone else's need and want to meet it without being told.

Without being told. That was my clue. The golden rule had been acted on instead of preached about.

Swiss designers are doing more

By Eleanor Gurewitsch
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Zurich

Spurred on by their success in the après-ski field, Swiss designers have moved into other après-sport areas. And with the growing popularity of swimming in Switzerland—more heated outdoor pools are being built each year in mountain resorts and private backyards—après-swimwear has blossomed. And like the après-skiwear, it is so attractive that many women will be tempted to acquire it, even if they never go near the water.

For serious swimmers, Swiss designers have created traditional covered-up swimsuits in a sturdy Helanca fabric, acceptable to the most conservative. And for the before and after part of the party, for looking decorative at the edge of the pool, there are loose, flowing lounging pajamas of featherweight cotton voile in an identical print. It is an amusing idea and catching on rapidly here.

Also making an appearance in the patio-wear department are outfits in filmy printed nylon in several layers. The basic layer includes slim, formfitting slacks, which in turn are topped by a free-flowing floor-length dress, open at the sides from the waist down.

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Flight exchange adds facets to Soviet policy

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

A giant silver-winged Pan American plane touching down at Moscow's Sheremetievo Airport and a new Soviet-American cultural agreement—these are two aspects of the Soviet Union's many-faced foreign policy today.

A conference of East European leaders presumably sitting in judgment on Czechoslovakia in the Polish capital, headquarters of the Warsaw treaty military alliance—this is still another.

The East European leaders—the Communist Party and state chiefs of the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Hungary, and Bulgaria concluded their two-day meeting Monday with a brief, enigmatic communiqué.

"In the spirit of proletarian internationalism," said the communiqué published in Pravda Tuesday, "the participants in the meeting exchanged information on the situation in their countries and on the events in Czechoslovakia and sent a joint letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia."

Apparently Soviet troops will withdraw from Czechoslovakia. Whatever pressure the "Orthodox Five" of East European communism decide to apply to keep Prague on what from their viewpoint is the straight and narrow road, probably will be by means other than military.

But the tension remains and Prague has little room in which to maneuver.

[According to a Reuters report, Maj. Gen. Vaclav Prchlik, head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's defense department, launched one of the strongest public attacks on the Warsaw Pact as leaders of the Soviet Union and four of its allies sent a top-secret letter to the new liberal government in Prague.

[General Prchlik called for a revision of the command system to give pact members greater participation.]

The point at issue, as shown by Moscow and other East European commentary, is the "leading role of the Communist Party" in Czechoslovakia. The hard liners have not been satisfied by Prague's assurances on this score, and they continue to watch its every move with hawklike vigilance.

Moscow made no direct comment on the Warsaw conclave Tuesday, merely reprinting an earlier speech by Poland's Wladyslaw Gomulka, in which the Polish Communist chief reiterated:

"We live in conditions of broad diversions carried out by imperialism against socialist countries, when various separatist tendencies are active in the Communist movement. . . . Do not think that here [in Poland] we can allow the opponents of socialism to open a path for attacking socialist power. We shall in no case agree to that."

Yet even as the crisis continues withih the Communist bloc, Moscow cannot drop the responsibility which it shares with the United States for peace in the world. And so in Geneva the 18-nation disarmament conference is meeting again. With the nuclear nonproliferation treaty out of the way, delegates can get down to other substantive issues of disarmament.

What to tackle first is one of the subjects of careful behind-the-scenes discussion between American and Soviet representatives. Moscow is busily promoting its sweeping nine-point memorandum which brings together in a single package all the different points the Kremlin and its representatives have made at various times.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Symbol of change

United States Ambassador to Moscow Llewellyn E. Thompson and Nikolai M. Lunkov, chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's cultural relations section, sign the 1968-1969 cultural exchange agreement in Moscow. The agreement is one of several indications of improving United States-Soviet relations.

McNamara stirs Egypt's aid hopes

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo

Robert S. McNamara's recent visit here has raised hope of more western aid for Egyptian development.

The World Bank president's conversation with President Nasser on July 13 also developed a little fresh goodwill in Egyptian-United States relations.

This is not because Mr. McNamara sent or received any new messages for President Johnson. He apparently did not. It is simply because Mr. McNamara is the most prominent American to see President Nasser since Eugene Black, former World Bank president, visited him in January.

Mr. McNamara's visit ended just as Ambassador George W. Ball, chief of the United States delegation at the United Nations, began a tour of Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia. There is no indication from either Egyptian or American sources that resumption of Cairo-Washington diplomatic relations, which Egypt broke during the June Arab-Israel war last year, is any closer.

Before seeing President Nasser, Mr. McNamara spent four days talking with Egyptian Economy Minister Hassan Zaky and other Cairo officials about specific projects where the bank or its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA) might be helpful.

Aswan dam visited

He saw the Soviet backed high dam at Aswan which over a decade ago, in the era of former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, the World Bank refused to finance. Mr. McNamara also looked at agricultural projects in the Nile Delta and some of Egypt's ancient monuments.

Before his return to Washington July 14 he released a statement promising to "initiate preparatory work now so that in the future the bank can participate more fully" in Egypt's growth.

He found that the United Arab Republic has "great problems" but also "great potential."

He added, "I do not think we should wait for your problems to disappear or be solved before we give help. For the need for development is urgent."

One of Mr. McNamara's aides summed this up as not trying to wait until Mideast political instability disappears before trying to help development.

"The idea is to create conditions so that if political instability disappears, things could move forward," he said.

Mr. McNamara warned that the World Bank has "problems too." IDA, which makes the kind of long-term, no interest "soft" loans Egypt neds, is awaiting replenishment of its funds. About 40 percent of these funds come from United States appropriations now stalled in Congress.

Transport loan studied

Mr. McNamara said until there is replenishment, "we are greatly hampered in our work of development." This applies not only in Egypt.

In 1959 the bank extended one loan of $56.5 million for widening and deepening the Suez Canal, blocked since the June, 1967 war.

About one third of this is still unexpended. Egyptian officials hope to use it to start improving the canal for use by supertankers, if and when the political decisions are made to reopen it.

No decisions on new bank or IDA credits to Egypt are expected before the end of 1968.

One of the most likely aid projects to be approved, according to both Egyptian and bank sources, would be a loan of about $25 million for transport. It would be used to improve railroad trackbeds, buy new rolling stock, and improve Egypt's inland waterway system other than the Suez Canal.

Mr. McNamara also studied with the Egyptians the possibility of getting more quantity and quality in farm production in the Nile Delta, bank aides said. Privately, they were favorably impressed with the way Egypt has managed its economy since the blows it suffered in the June war.

The country's biggest financial problem is servicing a huge foreign debt.

President Nasser is personally backing a program of economic and financial reform. Treasury Minister Abdel Azziz Mohamed Hegazi proposed it, and it is being publicly discussed now.

The Cairo newspaper Al Ahram printed it in full and called it "the beginning of a revolution in the state financial and economic system."

Its first point is streamlining of Egypt's huge and top-heavy economic bureaucracy. Next, it aims at separating Egypt's many big nationalized companies from the state budget.

It would also eliminate unsuccessful state-owned enterprises and provide "moral and financial incentives."

The last two points actually spell more private enterprise. The program has stirred considerable opposition in the most leftist circles of Egypt's ruling Arab Socialist Union, now holding nationwide elections preparatory to a national congress on July 23, anniversary of President Nasser's 1952 revolution.

Closing the breach

Sihanouk says U.S. should accept border

By John Hughes
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia says tattered relations between his country and the United States can be repaired without any formal "peace conference."

In a cable to this correspondent he says the solution to the problem is a simple one. All that is required, he says, is a declaration by the United States that it respects the territorial integrity of Cambodia "within its present frontiers."

The Cambodian head of state was responding to a cable inquiring whether, in view of talks under way in Paris between American and North Vietnamese delegations, he saw merit in similar talks between Cambodia and the United States to discuss problems between the two countries.

To restore relations

In his reply, Prince Sihanouk declares there is "no need to hold a conference with the United States to put an end to the difficulties between our two countries."

It is simply necessary, he says, for the United States to declare "that it recognizes and respects the territorial integrity of Cambodia within its present frontiers."

After such a declaration, he says, diplomatic relations between Cambodia and the United States—broken since 1965—could be restored.

The Cambodian leader has thus restated the principal obstacle hindering a resumption of more normal relations between his country and the United States.

Washington has been reluctant to recognize Cambodia's territorial integrity "within its present borders" because of unsettled border claims against Cambodia by South Vietnam and Thailand, both of them allies of the United States.

In turn, Prince Sihanouk argues that his Thai and South Vietnamese neighbors "occupy vast tracts of land" which once belonged to Cambodia. Cambodia, he says, is not now claiming these territories "taken away from us through ruse or violence." But the Cambodian head of state emphasizes that he is "determined to preserve whatever land is left to us."

In his cable, Prince Sihanouk says he wants to underline that the term "respect the frontiers" of Cambodia would obligate the United States to "cease all military aggression against our border population."

This condition is indispensable, he declares, in light of a new border incident on June 29. The Cambodian leader charges that on that day "two helicopters piloted by the Americans, and flying at a very low altitude, killed 14 Cambodian villagers and wounded four in the village of Svay A Ngnong in our province of Prey Veng."

France led off

This sensitive question of Cambodia's borders has long been at the root of Prince Sihanouk's foreign policy. The Cambodian leader has required all countries which have diplomatic relations with his Southeast Asian nation to declare that they "respect Cambodia's territorial integrity within its present borders."

France was the first country to make such a declaration, in 1966, with various other countries following.

Last year, Cambodia threatened to "freeze" diplomatic relations with Australia and Japan because they had not responded satisfactorily on the border question.

A communiqué from Canberra in February, however, indicated that the difficulty between Cambodia and Australia had been settled satisfactorily after discussions between Cambodian Foreign Minister Prince Norodom Phourissara and Australian External Affairs Minister Paul Hasluck.

Australia agreed to recognize and respect Cambodia's territorial integrity "within its present frontiers."

Observers were quoted as saying Australia had changed its stance because "neither Thailand nor South Vietnam had shown any adverse reaction to recognition [of Cambodia's borders] by many other countries."

U.S. arms research urged

By the Associated Press

Washington

A Defense Department official has urged approval of a $142.8 million budget request for the Defense Atomic Support Agency, saying Soviet advances in weaponry challenge anew United States research and development efforts.

Lt. Gen. Harold C. Donnelly, the agency's director, told a Senate subcommittee on defense appropriations that during the past year Soviet programs in strategic and defensive forces continued to grow.

Arms runner flies food to Biafrans

By the Associated Press

Lisbon

A handful of outmoded Superconstellations operated by an American arms runner has flown more than 300 tons of food and medicine to the starving Biafrans since March. But at least 200 tons a day are needed now, one group of missionaries estimates.

The four-engine Lockheed propeller-driven craft are owned by Henry Wharton, a German-born United States citizen from Miami. Mr. Wharton has been actively involved in ferrying arms from undisclosed suppliers to the Ibo tribesmen of eastern Nigeria who have been fighting for their independence.

Racial bill boosted

By Reuters

London

The controversial government race-relations bill passed its final major parliamentary stage Monday night when the House of Lords agreed in principle to the measure.

Conservative peers did not oppose the measure, which seeks to reduce racial discrimination in jobs, housing, insurance, and credit facilities.

After further discussion in the upper chamber, it only needs formal royal assent to become law.

Guevara diary talk denied

By Reuters

La Paz, Bolivia

The American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) took no part in photostating the diary of Cuban revolutionary Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Bolivian president Barrientos said.

Speaking to a press conference, Mr. Barrientos also denied reports in Time magazine that he, the CIA, and the Bolivian armed forces each held a copy of the Guevara diary.

Mr. Barrientos agreed with reports that Guevara guerrillas probably filmed their Bolivian campaign and one of them had responsibility for making sure the diary was returned to Havana if their leader was killed.

Guevara died last October while leading Castroite guerrillas in southeast Bolivia.

Meanwhile, a Buenos Aires report states that an agent posing as a United States journalist obtained photostats of the diary for the Cuban Government.

It quoted sources close to the Bolivian Government as saying the copies were taken the day after the Argentine-born guerrilla leader was killed.

In a period of six hours the agent took two sets of photostats which were then smuggled out of the country, the sources said.

Victimizing of poor cited

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Federal Trade Commission says the poor are frequently victimized by bait advertising and failure of some merchants to reveal full purchase and financing charges.

A commission report on a District of Columbia pilot project says many low-income consumers don't know what constitutes a deceptive practice and are reluctant to complain even when they know something is wrong.

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The Lamp Post DINING ROOM
Delicious Food Prepared from Time Honored Home Style Recipes—In a Charming Atmosphere.
Breakfast—7 - 11; Luncheon 11:30 - 2:30; Dinner—4:30 - 8:30; Sundays — 11:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M.
Quality Courts MOTEL
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The Franklin Arms
WAYNE L. ALMQUIST
Luncheon 11:30 - 2:00; Dinner 5:00 - 8:30; Sunday Dinner Noon - 8:00; Closed Tuesday
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LITTLE HOUSE
FAMOUS FOR DELICIOUS FOOD
Dine Here and Take Home Any Item on Our Menu
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If You Like Lobster Served Fresh from the Sea
We cook it to perfection at our Shen-ty
We're right on the river with a salt water view.
Come dine with us.
We'll be good to you!
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Catering to Banquets and Parties for all occasions
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Largest and Best Known Italian-American Restaurant North of Boston
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WILMINGTON PIANO CO.
Delaware's Largest Piano and Organ Dealer
Home of America's Foremost Pianos and Organs
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DELAWARE MUTUAL
UNDERWRITERS, INC.
M-216 DELAWARE TRUST BUILDING
652-0015

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TEL. 774-3196
Homestead Restaurant
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BERGENFIELD
Schneider Brothers, Inc.
ROOFING SIDING
LEADERS and GUTTERS
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BERNARDSVILLE
Joe's Service
Service Is Our Business
MOTOR TUNE-UP
Corner Church St. & 202 Phone 766-2816

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Community Lumber Company Inc.
214 BRICK BLVD.
All the needs of those who do it themselves
Lumber, Hardware, Paint, Garden Supplies, etc.

CHATHAM
SCOTTS SUMMER "WEEDS-AWAY" SALE!
Turf-Builder + 2
Save $1.00
10,000 Sq. ft. Bag
REGULARLY $12.95
NOW $11.95
SWANSON'S HARDWARE
254 MAIN STREET

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MARLTON SEAFOOD TAKE OUT
Complete line of Prepared Seafood—Cooked to order
11 A.M. TO 10 P.M. DAILY
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CHERRY HILL, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

CHERRY HILL (Continued)

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PURVEYORS OF
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Barclay Center, Rt. 70, Cherry Hill
Cherry Hill Mall, N. J.

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JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
CHERRY HILL MALL, CHERRY HILL, N. J.
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Diamond Rings and Other Fine Jewelry
Sterling Silver, Fine China Wedding Gifts, etc.

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CURL-N-SWIRL
Hair Styling — JAMES ANTHONY
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Fashions in Wigs and Hair Pieces
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Authorized Dealer for SCM
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PETITE SHOPPE
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by Kayser
Warner & Barbizon
Mabel MacLachlan, Prop.
821 HADDON AVENUE 858-1312

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ROBBINS & ALLISON, Inc.
Local and Long Distance Moving
STORAGE
PACKING
SHIPPING
BRidge 6-0898
213 South Ave. E.
Agent for ALLIED VAN LINES

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Fashion First . . .
Goerke's
ELIZABETH PLAINFIELD

Swift Cleaners
DRAPERY SPECIALISTS
We Call and Deliver
354-6262 686-3800
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Elizabeth, N. J. Union, N. J.

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"Scientific Shoe Fitting"
SHOES FOR PROBLEM FEET
for Men, Women, Children
258 Main Street Hackensack, N. J.

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Summer in
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Sun Fashions
Needs...
Greenbriar
164 HADDON AVE.
WESTMONT

Clymer Printing Co.
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HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY
PHONE 429-2200

CUSTOM
PICTURE FRAMING
Oil Paintings & Prints
Tub Enclosures, Mirrors
Cave's FRAME & MIRROR SHOP
18 Tanner Street 429-5779

Town and Country
Dresses and Sportswear
147 Kings Highway E. HA 9-2027

PLAN YOUR SHOPPING TRIPS
with the help of advertisements in
The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

HADDONFIELD (Continued)

Wrappings Cards Gifts
GIFTS
Perfumes Cosmetics Glassware
FARROWS
131 Kings Highway E. HA 9-0440

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INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS
40 Journal Square
Jersey City 6, N. J.
Tel. OLdfield 3-6225

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Just Above Stuyvesant Ave.
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251 Park Street, Upper Montclair, N. J.

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DEPARTMENT STORE

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DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS • FURRIERS
623 Valley Road Phone:
Upper Montclair PIgrim 6-1588

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Where You Save Money
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We Discount 744-6320

SAUNDERS HARDWARE
Inc.
PIlgrim 4-2583
Seasonal Supplies
Unusual Household Gadgets
627 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair

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Heating and Cooling
Complete Sheet Metal Shop
Humidifiers—Air Cleaners
CEDAR GROVE, N.J. 239-2500

HILLSIDE ESSO SERVICENTER
Complete Automotive Repair
Specialization in Motor Tune-ups
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JOHNSON'S STORES
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR
SPECIALISTS IN MEN'S WEAR
MOORESTOWN and HADDONFIELD

MORRISTOWN

Dick Koch
SUNNYSIDE CLEANERS
All Work Done at Our Own Plant
INSPECTION INVITED
Plant and Office
27 Malcolm Street JE 8-1844

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THE WISHING WELL
623 Park Ave. Tel. PL 6-8686
Gift Shop
Wedgwood China
Silver and Glassware

Choose a pretty hat
from Beverly
Also see our grand HANDBAG Selection
Beverly Millinery Shoppe
187 East Front St., Plainfield, N.J.

TYPEWRITERS • CAMERAS
sales • rental • service
Boise's
Stationery — Engraving
stationers since 1913
144 EAST FRONT STREET

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

thomas FURNITURE COMPANY
• FREE DECORATING SERVICE
• FREE PARKING
• BUDGET TERMS
• COMPLETE DRAPERY DEPT.
OPEN EVERY NITE 'TIL 9
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Plainfield 6-3100 DRexel 6-3100

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Dress Fabrics — Notions
Curtains — Draperies
Bedspreads, Yarns and Carpets
HIGHWAY
Fabric Land
852 Rt. 22, No. Plainfield 755-4700
Rt. 22, Green Brook 968-2222

T. H. FULTON
Frigidaire Appliances
Maytag Washers and Dryers
Television—Hi-Fi
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PLainfield 6-7900

633 Park Ave • PL 6-2151
DELGYER'S
Diamonds • Watches • Jewelry
Expert Repairing Since 1909
Fred Delgyer, Optician

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HOUSEFURNISHINGS
PAINTS — TOOLS
PLainfield 4-9137 617 Park Ave.

Scott's
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Registered Jeweler Amer. Gem Society
PL 6-0753 609 Park Ave. Plainfield

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The very best since 1909
Individual Service
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Prime Meats and Poultry
Delivered to your door
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Authorized Dealer
DODGE · DODGE DART · 880
Showroom Open Mon.-Fri. 9-8:30; Sat. 'til 5
255 Nassau St. WA 4-5454

Phone 924-0899 Est. 1899
PRINCETON'S FIRST AND FINEST
DRY CLEANER
DELIVERY SERVICE Verbeyst STORAGE FACILITIES
FRENCH DRY CLEANING
RUGS AND CARPET CLEANING
Tulane St. Princeton, N. J.

Margaret Jeffries
Every Woman Can Be More Beautiful
ARTISTIC HAIRDRESSERS
42 Witherspoon St. WA 4-4875

Mayme Mead
Dresses • Suits • Coats
194 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

THE CLOTHES LINE INC.
Fashions for Children
53 Palmer Square 924-2078

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for All Occasions
Applegate FLORAL SHOP
47 Palmer Square Tel. 924-0121

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MOBIL SERVICE STATION
171 Bayard Lane 924-3295
Call For • Delivery

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OIL COMPANY
OF PRINCETON
800 State Road Telephone
Princeton, N. J. WAlnut 4-3530

REFURNISHING YOUR HOME!
Let the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor guide you to satisfactory purchases of new furnishings.

NEW JERSEY

PRINCETON (Continued)

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Specialists in Women's and Children's Wear
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HUFFMAN & BOYLE
Fine Home Furnishings

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Orange	Central Ave. OR 7-1000
Springfield	Rt. 24 DR 9-4300
Ramsey	Interstate DA 7-4300
Pompton Plains	Rt. 23 TE 5-3400
Eatontown	Rt. 35 LI 2-1010

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LADIES' SPORTSWEAR
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
W.H. Woolley
181 Broadway Long Branch

Colorest
paint wallpaper art materials
13 Broad Street • 741-1306

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Everything Photographic
15 Wallace Street 747-2273
Commercial Photography
Ozalid Prints, Photostats

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R. L. MAHON FUEL COMPANY
Fuel Oil, Anthracite
and
Kopper's Seaboard Coke
DI 2-0012 59 Mt. Vernon St.

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PARK CLEANING CO.
Quality Dry Cleaning and Tailoring
Shirts Laundered
124 Park Ave. GE 8-0813

SHORT HILLS

GRUNING'S
780 Morris Turnpike
Short Hills
SANDWICHES
SODAS • SUNDAES
Hours: Mon.-Sat. 10 A.M.-12 P.M.
Sunday 10 A.M.-11 P.M.

SOMERVILLE

LA FONTAINE and BUDD, INC.
Mutual Insurance
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Somerville, N. J.

SPRING LAKE

RE-WEAVE SHOP
LET US DO IT WE KNOW HOW!
Reweaving done on premises
Furniture Upholstery
Rewoven
1217 - 3rd Ave., Spring Lake, N. J.
449-9717

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Rug Cleaning
Fur Cleaning—Storage
CR 3-3100
Columbia CLEANING DYEING CO.
Stores:
Summit—Chatham—Madison
Morristown
Main Office and Plant:
Chatham Road, Summit, N. J.

ARTHUR PELOSI GIFTS
STERLING • CHINA
JEWELRY
51 Union Place CR 3-3305

STEIDLE BUICK CO.
GEORGE J. STEIDLE, Jr., President
68-72 Franklin Place
CR 3-0512

Hill City Delicatessen
Purveyor of Choice
IMPORTED and DOMESTIC DELICACIES
26 Maple Street CR 3-3034

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT (Continued)

Douglas & Jean Burgdorff
REALTORS
The BURGDORFF AGENCY
INSURERS

785 Springfield Ave.
(corner Passaic Ave.)
Summit CR 3-8000
Call us—you'll be so glad you did
Murray Hill Office: 464-2100

TEANECK

ARTIE'S T.V.
AND RADIO SERVICE
Prompt, efficient
Friendly, Fair Service
All Work Guaranteed
TV • HI-FI • RADIOS
PHONOGRAPHS
Same-Day Service
369 Queen Anne Rd.
TE 6-1200

RONALD'S FURNITURE
Headquarters for
The Country's Leading
Name Brands in
Furniture, Bedding and Carpet
TEANECK RD. AT CEDAR LANE
TEANECK TE 7-6400

National Paint & Glass Supply
Dutch Boy.
215 WEST ENGLEWOOD AVENUE
TEANECK

BOB'S TEXACO SERVICE
PLAID STAMPS
• Motor Tune-Up
• Wheel Balancing
• Brakes
Pick-Up Service
618 CEDAR LANE, OPP. CASA MANA
TEANECK 6-9819

KOBBE and FLANNERY
Rambler
1187 TEANECK ROAD
TEANECK TE 7-4500
"Serving Bergen County Since 1926"

P. Napoli & Sons
JEWELERS
Fine Jewelry
Watches—Silverware
208 Main Street, Fort Lee, N. J.
709 Anderson Avenue, Grantwood, N. J.
454 Cedar Lane, Teaneck, N. J.

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AIR CONDITIONING
HOME OFFICE Carrier STORE CHURCH
"Built by the people who know air conditioning best"
EXport 3-4123 HEARNEN 6 W. Front Trenton

UNION

Tape Recorder Headquarters
Union Camera Exchange
PHOTOGRAPHIC
SUPPLIES
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MUrdock 8-6573

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Herberts
FASHIONS FOR THE YOUNG AT HEART
CENTRAL AVE. AT QUIMBY ST.
WESTFIELD
Open Monday 'til 9 — Other Nights 'til 6

Esso CANTLAY BROS.
SERVICE STATION
North Ave. at Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE GARAGE SERVICE
Tel. ADams 2-9721

Ph. PLFD. 6-2640
LAUNDERING
DRY CLEANING
Rug Shampooing
Curtains • Blankets
Sam-O-Set Laundry
WX 1500

J.S. IRVING COMPANY
480 SOUTH AVE., WEST WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY
LUMBER • MILLWORK • MASONS
MATERIALS • COAL • COKE • FUEL
OIL • OIL BURNERS
ADams 3-1492

Westfield Federal
Savings
and Loan Association
BROAD at PROSPECT, WESTFIELD, N.J.
361 PARK AVE., SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.
ADams 3-4500

martin jewelers
DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVERWARE • CHINA • GIFTS • JEWELRY
Westfield Store — Elm & Quimby St.
Tel. 232-6718

The NATIONAL BANK
WESTFIELD MOUNTAINSIDE
177 E. Broad St. Westfield, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

The Vance FLORIST INC.
Opp. R. R. Station
321 South Ave. ADams 2-2525

WESTWOOD

VIN-SAN Shoes
Buster Brown • Naturalizer • Life-Stride
Pro-tek-tiv • Daniel Green Slippers
Nunn Bush for Men
Shoes for the entire family
123 Westwood Ave. 664-0050

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Leh Co.
626 HAMILTON ST.
Allentown, Pa.

FUEL OIL
GULF SOLAR HEAT heating oil
Walter L. Gery
Sales and Service
1717 Liberty Street
435-6737

Zollinger-Harned
Now 2
Great Stores to serve you
• ALLENTOWN
• WHITEHALL MALL
S&H GREEN STAMPS

Guth's Luggage
1010 HAMILTON STREET
ALLENTOWN, PA. 18101
Telephone 432-3106

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 434-6181
Sixty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

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Open every hour of the day
Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
1029-51 N. 7TH ST., ALLENTOWN

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The Specialty Shop of Good Taste and Personalized Service featuring Dresses, Suits, Costumes and Jewelry.
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Office Equipment
and Stationers
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DAUPHIN OIL COMPANY
Esso
• Budget Accounts
• Automatic Deliveries
• 24 Hour Service Contract
Oldest Fuel Oil Supplier in Carlisle
High and East Sts. 243-5515

LONG'S Ladies Shop
Our Specialty: Sportswear Lingerie Corsetry Hose by Berkshire
109 N. Hanover, Carlisle, Pa. Ph. 243-3316

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Flowers by Marian
2402 Peach Street 452-2709
"WE CARE ENOUGH TO DELIVER THE VERY BEST"

GERMANTOWN
Chestnut Hill

Dry Cleaning and Laundering
by MacDonald Services
8517-19 GERMANTOWN AVE.
CH 7-3300 CH 7-5149 TU 7-3770
"MacDonald Calls and Delivers"

GREENSBURG

Kimberly
KNITS BY
KAUFMANN'S
with a woman's touch
34 N. Main Street
Phone: 834-3020

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

GEO. W. WEAVER & Son
Moving and Storage
RUG CLEANING
Established 1898
AGENT FOR
North American VAN LINES, Inc.
Phone WE 9-9846
HARRISBURG AND STEELTON, PA.

Doutrichs
First in Quality Apparel
HARRISBURG, PENNA.
Men • Women • Boys

LANCASTER

ENGLE & HAMBRIGHT, Inc.
General
INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE
46 East Orange Street
394-5681

LANSDOWNE

5% SAVINGS CERTIFICATES
INSURED
LANSDOWNE FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
No. 1 ONE DELAWARE COUNTY
Fred A. Werner, Pres.
LANSDOWNE AND LAWRENCE PARK

MOVING
Local and Long Distance
PACKING • STORAGE
R. J. ROBINSON
STORAGE WAREHOUSE INC.
Agent Allied Van Lines, Inc.
22 W. Baltimore Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.
MA 3-0955

When you dine out
Delicious Food
Reasonable Prices
THE MARLYN
23 N. Lansdowne Ave. MA 3-0538

PHILADELPHIA

Harry L. Stilwell & Son
Plumbing and Heating
Serving the Public Satisfactorily
Since 1900
13th and Windrim Avenue DA 4-3074

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South Hills

the gifted giver gives
the gift that endures . . .
DIAMONDS
from
GORDON L. UHL, C.G.
1410 Potomac Ave., Dormont LE 1-2214

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The pastry's puffier,
the pie's homemade—
do all your shopping at
GIANT
FOOD CENTER MARKETS
Five Stores to Serve You!

Giles
the FLORIST
"Put Summer On Your Windowsill
376-7168
123 S. 5th St.
member F.T.D.

Fully Reliable Service
for all your
HEATING NEEDS
Call . . .
929-2016 or 929-3102
• Oil Burner Service
• Oil Burner Service Contract
• Budget Contracts
• Metered Delivery
• Atlantic Furnace Oil
• Reading Anthracite Coal
Elvin A. Adams
TEMPLE, PA.
Deliveries in Reading and Vicinity

RUGS
CARPETS
BROADLOOM
Open Evenings 'til 9—Saturday 'til 5
READING RUG COMPANY
411 Lancaster Ave. 376-3461

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

Maier's Sunbeam BAKERY
640 PARK AVE., READING, PA.
"Let's Be Friends"

SCRANTON

"Over 75 Years of Quality and Service"
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
MILK and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Scranton Phone 343-9191

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The Globe
SCRANTON'S LARGEST STORE

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE

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AND TRUST COMPANY
OF SCRANTON
MEMBER F.D.I.C.

Sherwin-Williams
Super Kem-Tone
$6.95 per gallon
302 Lackawanna Ave.

WILLIAM W. JONES & SONS
FLORISTS
All Type Floral Arrangements
One Store Only—Prompt Attention
224 Union Street, Taylor, Pa.
Bell Telephone 562-3500 Taylor

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Insurance Specialists
FIRE • AUTO • CASUALTY • BOND
725 Connell Bldg. DI 2-0248

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KNAPP'S DRUG STORE
Toilet Accessories
Cosmetics — Perfumes
Shaving Requisites
Candy — Stationery
437 Beaver Street 741-6210

RAMBLER
REBEL
AMBASSADOR
Sewickley Sales & Service, Inc.
W. C. JOHNSON
Ohio River Blvd. & Chestnut St. 741-6400

SWARTHMORE

MICHAEL'S
COLLEGE PHARMACY
Headquarters for
Fine Cosmetics
"Serving our community since 1932"

UPPER DARBY

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STATIONERY SHOP
Commercial Stationery and Office Furniture
7028-30 Terminal Square
Upper Darby, Pa.

WATCH REPAIRING
Baker's
Watchmakers and Jewelers
"Upper Darby's Finest Equipped Repair Shop"
Open Wed., Fri. and Sat. eves 'til 10
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WILKES-BARRE
Forty Fort

King Floral Co.
JOHN MATTERN
1280 Wyoming Avenue Forty Fort, Pa.

YORK

Goodling's Red Carpet
phone YORK 843-0774
FUEL OIL AND OIL BURNER SERVICE

Gregory's
One of Pennsylvania's Finest Men's Stores
CARPET and BROADLOOM
The Rug Shop
Complete Sales and Service
735-0902 1638 Whiteford Road

Learn as you roam

Through underwater looking glass of the Caribbean

By Patricia Lovelady Cahn
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FAMILY FEATURES

"About 70 percent of the earth's land surface is under the sea . . . how vast the world under the sea." As I floated motionless, reading the words on the National Park Service plaque below me, a small, flamboyantly colored fish swam by, did a slight double take, and turned to stare at me. In a moment it darted off, satisfied—or perhaps horrified by the sight of me, a strange creature with a single cyclops-like eye (my diving mask) and an antenna (my snorkel) jutting out of the water.

As for me, it was my first experience in the exotic world that lies just beneath the Caribbean's surface. I was on one of the most unusual of all the park system's scenic trails.

In 12-to-15-foot-deep crystal clear water I floated easily on the surface, gazing through the rubber and glass mask that covered my eyes and nostrils, breathing fresh air through a tube that reached above the water. All around me brightly colored tropical fish, singly and in schools, swam among the coral and undersea vegetation. Sea fans, some purple, some yellow, swayed gently with the current; grotesquely graceful formations of antler coral spread their branches toward the surface.

♪ ♪ ♪

A four-eyed butterfly fish darted by—a misleading little fellow with an extra pair of "eyes" painted near its tail, giving the appearance of swimming backward as it ducked behind a small dome of brain coral.

I looked up from the surface to locate my husband, who was some 20 feet ahead, at the end of the "trail." I caught up and we swam the 100 yards back to the beach to rest from our second trip around the trail.

Our underwater adventure had started a few hours earlier when we met with other park visitors on the beach at Trunk Bay in Virgin Islands National Park on the island of St. John. There a park naturalist and a lifeguard were to lead a group of some 15 of us along the underwater trail.

The previous night, most of us had sat around a campfire on the beach at Cinnamon Bay campground listening as a park-service naturalist showed color slides and talked of the major points of interest on the underwater trail. He pointed out the dangers—the spiny black sea urchins, the stinging fire coral, the manta ray and moray eel which can be dangerous if molested, and the very seldom seen baracuda. Mostly, though, he prepared us for the delights of the undersea world.

That morning on the beach, he showed us how to use mask and snorkel. He warned that the mask, along with the salt water, would give us a sense of buoyancy, making the snorkeling quite easy; but that we must guard against overconfidence and above all, we must observe the first law of the reef: Never swim alone.

♪ ♪ ♪

We plunged in. The life guard towed a buoy, should any of us need to rest in midtrip. The ranger-naturalist kept up a running commentary, naming various fish and coral formations, sometimes diving deep to point out a sea urchin, a sponge colony, or a big blue parrot fish nibbling at coral.

The promised sense of buoyancy made the going surprisingly easy, even for me, a mediocre swimmer.

That adventure took place four years ago. It opened a new world to my husband and me. Throughout our lives we've been national park enthusiasts, visiting many of the sea, desert, and mountain parks. But for the past several years we have been drawn back each vacation time to Virgin Islands National Park to swim among the coral reefs, continuing to learn as we enjoy the beauty of the warm Caribbean.

A few months ago we returned once again, now thoroughly familiar with the art of snorkeling, and having read up on coral, fish, and plant life of the Caribbean. This time we felt ready to take on Buck Island Reef.

This meant a trip to St. Croix, the largest of the American Virgin Islands, 40 miles south of St. John. Buck Island Reef National Monument lies five miles off the eastern tip of St. Croix. The mile-long Buck Island is surrounded by a barrier reef of coral. At Buck Island's east end the reef forms an emerald green lagoon where snorkelers can follow a well marked trail and see an unparalleled natural display of tropical underwater life.

To reach the island we had to sign on to one of the five or six charter boats which make the trip daily to Christiansted. To our delight we were to sail in a party of eight on the Trice, a trimaran (three-hulled sailboat). Our captain was Bomba, best known of the native seamen.

The five-mile sail was an adventure in itself — a kind of impromptu regatta with the sailors vying to be first to the island. Captain Bomba's canny sailing got us there a full half hour ahead of the other boats. He dropped anchor in the lagoon a safe distance from the coral reef.

We splashed over the side, Bomba dragging along a large inner tube for the weaker swimmers.

Swimming the several hundred feet to the start of the trail, we could see ahead of us a veritable forest of antler coral rising like trees 12, 15, 20 feet from the white bottom. Domes of brain coral as big as automobiles rose here and there, and all about us swam fish in quantity and variety beyond imagination.

The open-sea water constantly spilling over the barrier reef and freshening the lagoon made the water even clearer than any we had seen before. It also gave the water more surge than we had felt in previous snorkeling. It carried us along to the first buoy, where we could rest while we read a plaque fastened to the sandy bottom: "Underwater trail begins here. Please leave marine life undisturbed. Follow signs."

♪ ♪ ♪

The plaque's arrow led us some 50 feet to what seemed certainly too narrow a passage to swim through. But we followed Bomba, feeling that the great sharp arms of coral would surely close in upon us. As we swam through the narrow passage, the bottom fell away in a canyon some 40 to 50 feet deep; the canyon's walls were of yellow-brown antler coral mixed with bright yellow fire coral and a few huge domes of brain coral. I think I know how Alice felt when she stepped through the looking glass, or when she shrank to 10 inches high.

Overwhelmed, I grabbed the next buoy and lifted my face out of the water to regain my perspective. There, not too far away, was the Trice. Reassured, I pushed on.

When we reached the last buoy half an hour later, we were quite ready to return to the Trice for lunch and a nap.

By the time we were back aboard, most of the other boats had arrived, including the big Buck Island Ferry which carries some 40 passengers. The trail became a mass of flailing arms and legs, bobbing heads and an occasional spray from a blocked snorkel as the 50 or 60 newcomers made the rounds. Some of the ferry passengers—an older couple and a small boy—did the trail by rowboat, a young native rowing while the passengers peered through a glass-bottomed box dragged from the dinghy's stern.

Once was enough for many of the tourists, and while the late-comers ate their lunch and rested, we had the trail to ourselves. My husband and I quietly slipped off together, making short excursions away from the marked trail as we followed a queen angelfish or a school of grunt into the forest of coral.

This time we were less awed by the great canyon and narrow passages and could begin to take in the detail, identifying fish we had heretofore seen only in our reference books. We felt the quiet majesty of the reef, realizing that the great "trees" of coral had been formed over the centuries by the skeletons of billions of tiny sea creatures. The sunlight sent shafts into the dark grottoes. We felt it a very special privilege to be looking in on this untouched natural world.

♪ ♪ ♪

We returned to the reef two more days before our vacation ended. Now we're dreaming up future excursions.

Roger Allin, superintendent of Everglades National Park and Fort Jefferson National Monument, claims the underwater trail at Fort Jefferson, 70 miles west of Key West, is "better than Buck Island," and they say that the underwater views in the proposed Biscayne national monument in Florida are unsurpassed.

For those planning to do some snorkeling in the Virgin Islands the following advance reading may be helpful:

Available from Eastern National Park & Monument Association, Virgin Islands National Park, P. O. Box 1707, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, 00801:

Park folders of Virgin Islands National Park and Buck Island Reef National Monument (free).

The Coral Reef, by Alfred Butterfield. Odyssey Press, Inc. 95 cents.

Edge of the Sea, by Rachel Carson. The New American Library, 75 cents.

Natural History of the West Indies, by Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo. University of North Carolina Press. $2.50.

Twelfth of 15 Wednesday articles.

National Park Service photos by M. Woodbridge Williams

At Buck Island Reef National Monument in the Virgin Islands, an experienced swimmer explores the coral canyon along the marked underwater trail. Most visitors to the underwater trail near Christiansted on St. Croix Island observe the underwater scenes while snorkeling head down on the surface.

Wanderer

NATIONAL PARKS POSTSCRIPT - 12

Quotation for today

Life is a struggle, but not a warfare.—JOHN BURROUGHS

Snorkelers

Visitors to Virgin Islands National Park on St. John Island receive instructions from a park guide in how to use snorkel and face mask prior to a guided trip around coral reef submerged areas. The swimmer uses the snorkel-tube device for breathing while keeping head under water. Through the mask he can observe the multicolored fish and coral formations visible in the clear water.

Memory refresher

Simi, Calif.

Collecting postcards can be fun, especially when one has a definite place to put them such as on a "memory-refresher" screen.

Make a four-panel screen and paint it. Spread a thin coat of adhesive over the screen and place the desired postcards on top of the adhesive. A hint to the placement of the postcards: Put them in the order in which your trip was taken or your most memorable event.

Postcards may be placed on the screen in their original size, side by side; with the edges pinked; or in an artistic collage.

The "memory screen," which will bring back the delightful time you or friends had in one place, may be turned over and used to record other various places visited.

E. S. R.

A verse for today...

For I the Lord thy God will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee, Fear not; I will help thee.
—ISA. 41:13

Vicissitudes of Bun-Bun

Columbus, Ind.

We didn't realize what an intimate part we would soon be playing in Bun-Bun's life when the gardener reported that a cottontail rabbit had established a nest in the back yard. For many months our daughter Marsi had been pestering us for a pet, but the lease clearly stated "no pets permitted in the apartments." Now we found ourselves with newborn ratlike rabbits not a hundred feet from our back door.

It seemed strange that a rabbit would make a home in the open part of the yard, but one of the older residents pointed out that this had been the location of a tree.

With great trepidation we gently lifted the matted grass "roof" of the nest to catch a glimpse of the bunnies. We hadn't realized that mother rabbits leave their babies alone during the day, returning only at night to nurse them.

We were all familiar with the old-wives' tale that a rabbit would abandon her young if she smelled the scent of humans on them, and we had been most careful to avoid this problem. One day, however, as a neighbor was showing the nest to her granddaughter, one of the bunnies was flipped out by his brothers and sisters. It seemed much kinder to rescue and place him back in the nest, even though he would smell of people, than to leave him in the yard where he might be at the mercy of other animals.

We were all anxious to see what the mother would think of her wayward child. The next morning we were dismayed to discover that the mother had removed all the bunnies from the nest with the exception of the one that had been touched.

With the weather cool and stormy, it was important that foster parents be appointed. The neighbors who had been so interested in the bunnies' development now had numerous reasons why they would be unable to function in this capacity. So we became the proud parents of Bun-Bun—short for Bunny-Bunny.

But Bun-Bun was far from docile. It soon became apparent that he would never acclimate himself to life as an apartment dweller. With winter approaching, we had to find a new home for him, and it had to be just the right place.

Our first thought was a neighborhood park, but we remembered the many young boys who enjoyed illegally testing their new guns there on the local animal residents.

Finally, we found a zoo in a nearby city that would provide Bun-Bun with a perfect home. Although happy to have solved his domestic problems, it was a somber threesome that deposited the small rabbit at his new home, and it took a dinner out to assuage our grief.

Janeve Whalley

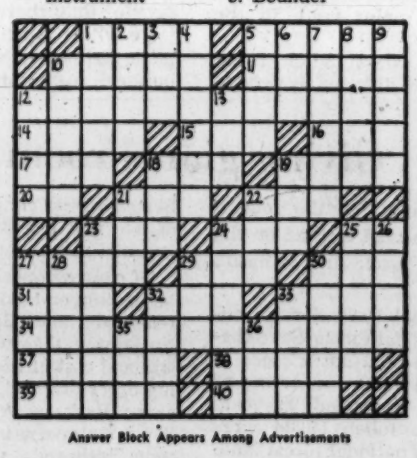
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Reality
5. Shovel
10. Carbohydrate
11. Roof overhangs
12. Valuable violin
14. Heath
15. Snare
16. High card
17. Fumble
18. Opponent
19. Fostered
20. You and I
21. Rumen
22. Page
23. Weapon
24. Runner
25. Italian river
27. Hula —
29. Transgression
30. Twilled cloth
31. Periods of good times
32. Putrefy
33. Behalf
34. Close imitation
37. Larches
38. Emerge
39. Quip
40. Ancient stringed instrument

Down

1. Frenzy
2. Culture medium
3. Bounder
4. Three-legged stand
5. Capitol
6. Ideal golf
7. Bird house
8. Two-spot
9. Ancient chariot
10. Emporium
12. Merganser
13. Compete
18. Pleasantry
19. Marsh
21. Tea container
22. Sweet roll
23. Divine revelation
24. Ceremony
25. Black tea
26. Candid
27. Whortleberries
28. Music drama
29. Turf
30. Set up
32. Optimistic
33. Bustle
35. Unit of reluctance
36. Shout



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

Tubby

BY GUERNSEY LE PELLEY

Editorials

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commentary

Wednesday, July 17, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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Problems and answers

Bus chits and junked cars might not seem to have much to do with the great problems facing the United States. But they do. At least, they hold out the promise that intelligence and ingenuity can solve any problem however perplexing.

At one time earlier this year it looked as if the street transportation system of Washington, D.C., might come to a halt after dark. There had been so many holdups of drivers that the latter were on the verge of an after dark strike. On the night of May 16-17 alone seven drivers were held up and one was shot to death. Yet in the past 58 days (as this is written) there has not been a single holdup.

Why? Because someone sat down and thought of an answer. Instead of carrying money to make change, bus drivers at night now give out scrip which is redeemable for cash at company offices.

And the junk cars? They are now being used in some coastal areas to create breakwaters, which serve two purposes. One purpose is the obvious one of preventing coastal erosion. The other is to form ocean-bottom obstructions on which plant life can grow, thereby attracting groundfish.

These are small instances, but they are important ones. Violence on public transportation and the befouling of the countryside with civilization's offal are part of what makes today's living difficult. They are symptoms of the over-all problem of making the earth a safer and happier place. The fact that a little quiet, constructive thought can find an answer to these two challenges should encourage men to think more clearly on a thousand other problems, great and small.

It might, at first, seem fatuous to compare, say, an end to the threat of nuclear warfare with an answer to the holdup problem on Washington's buses. But is it? Intrinsically one is no harder to solve than the other. Any challenge to men's wisdom is great only to the extent that men are bemused by it or are not sufficiently aroused to tackle it decisively.

The only real danger is discouragement. Today America's racial problem seems immense. So do those of urban blight, crime, poverty, pollution, and noise. They cannot be exorcised at the snap of a finger. But they can be cured through intelligent thought and application. And every small victory — as on Washington's buses and in the nation's junkyards — is a legitimate encouragement to try harder on the bigger problems.

Straws for Wilson

Supporters of the British Labour government are hesitantly suggesting that the past week may turn out to be a milestone — and a milestone in the right direction for them — in the Labour Party's efforts to climb out of the pit of popular disfavor in which it has been wallowing. Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his colleagues have still a long, hard, uphill road ahead. They still might not make it. Their economic policy is, broadly speaking, the right one for Britain. But the loss of public confidence in them may still be so great that they might not succeed in regaining enough of it to win the next general election, due in 1970 or early 1971.

Yet those in Labour's ranks clutching for straws do now have a few to clutch at: They include:

- Harold Wilson's weathering of both the resignation of the one ebullient, traditional trade unionist from his Cabinet and of the generous editorial advice from some sections of the press that the present Prime Minister might best serve his country by quitting.
- An effective, fighting speech by Mr. Wilson 10 days ago in Wales which proved that there is still plenty of fight in him — even if whatever he says these days has to face the public skepticism which he has earned for himself.
- The June trade figures, which showed exports up and imports down, and which the Economist described as "the most cheerful since devaluation."
- The news, deliberately but unusually leaked, that the Bank for International Settlements at Basle had virtually committed itself to provide backing for offsetting fluctuations in the sterling balances of sterling area countries. What this means, in effect, is that the international bankers have at least enough confidence in the British Government to feel justified in helping it tide over pressures on the pound, should non-British holders of sterling seek to convert their deposits in London to other currencies in, say, American or Swiss banks.
- The disarray in the Conservative Party in the wake of the passage through the Commons of the government's Race Relations bill. Once again, the Conservatives have split three ways — as they did over Rhodesia. And as elsewhere, the race question has had a strange chemical effect bringing out the less worthy facets of human character. In the midst of this, Edward Heath — less effective than he is manifestly decent — finds his leadership of the party again being questioned.

Short-term, this all adds up to the likelihood that Harold Wilson will be seeing the summer through, and beyond, as Prime Minister — which some people were doubting only a month ago.

When candidates agree

Significantly, in this American election campaign, all of the major candidates agree, basically, on how to cope with the big-city ghetto problem. It is useful for all citizens, black and white, to be aware of this.

All four candidates seems to agree on several points:

- That programs for rebuilding the city cores and assisting the ghetto inhabitants will be costly and long-term.
- That decentralized control should be emphasized — for jobs, housing, education —, moving away from federal bureaucracies to management at state, local, and especially community levels.
- That private industry has a role to play, probably subsidized to defray the added costs and risks.
- That law and order are essential — this being a truly major issue in the campaign.

For example: Mr. Nixon talks of tax incentives to make possible major private investment in city renewal and job-creation. He urges "black management" and "black capital ownership" in the ghettos. Hubert Humphrey has called for a "Marshall Plan" for the cities, which would include a national urban development bank, federally guaranteed bonds, and regional banks empowered to make subsidized-interest loans.

Governor Rockefeller would establish "public benefit corporations," aided by federally supplied technical assistance, debt guarantees and tax-exempt bonds. Senator McCarthy calls for an annual program costing $10 to $15 billion, to carry through recommendations of the President's riot commission.

What stands out here is that, according to the candidates, basic, realistic remedies do exist for the ghettos and their people, that these remedies are deemed to be within America's capacity to accomplish, and that they are not regarded as politically unproposable.

Giving giants room

It was 50 years ago that the federal government began to take a stand on the California redwoods issue. And it hasn't come very far since.

In 1918 the National Park Service endorsed efforts of the California Save-the-Redwoods League to hold out a piece of redwoods land in the northwest corner of the state. Congress responded 28 years later by acquiring a token 14,000 acres not for a park, but as national forest land. That was in 1946.

Now, another 22 years later, Congress is still hesitating over the decision to authorize a redwoods national park of the size and quality that this extraordinary natural resource merits. The Senate last November passed a bill authorizing a 64,000-acre park in two sites, one along Mill Creek desired by the administration, the other along Redwood Creek (which boasts the world's tallest tree), pushed by a 53-man coalition of congressmen.

The House Interior Committee has just reduced acreage of its redwoods bill to 28,000 acres — 18,000 of which are already protected by California state parks. The House bill is being rushed straight into a Senate-House conference, bypassing floor debate and discussion which might have resulted in redwoods-saving amendments.

Of course opposing the bill are the four large lumber companies that live off the redwoods land. But also involved in the bargaining that will determine the final size and cost of the park are groups favoring other projects, such as the North Cascades Park in Washington or Colorado River water-use interests. These may use their redwoods votes for leverage for themselves. Even off-shore oil clear across the continent in the Gulf bears on the success of the California redwoods park. Funds for acquiring the land must come from land-and-water-fund revenues, and a proposal before Congress to get the necessary $100 million from increased continental shelf oil revenues is being fought by Gulf-state legislators.

At present nearly 300,000 acres of virgin redwood land remain. About 2½ percent of that is now protected by California state measures. Surely Congress, after five decades, should be able immediately to bring the matter to a close with an authorization at least the size of the Senate proposal.

Down to the wire . . .

What energizes change?

Winds of change

By William H. Stringer

Did it just happen that way, or are there fundamental forces at work, on this small planet of ours?

This is the very basic question some people are wisely asking, concerning the vast forces for change visible everywhere. This racial revolution, this keening dissatisfaction with some of society's institutions, this questioning of the worth of nuclear arsenals, this discontent with the ugliness, the pollution, the moral decadence — the "unquality" — of life; whence came it all?

Fletcher Knebel, in Look magazine, argues that a big minority is "nearing the barricades," they are so dissatisfied, and he includes the blacks, the poor, the young people, the intellectuals, some of the clergy. In another issue of Look Eric Sevareid says in effect, "no such thing"; America is fermenting but it will not be torn apart. "This country," he maintains, "is the vast experimental laboratory in human relations for the 20th century."

* * *

What version is nearest right? We must still ask: did these tides of change just happen — due to, say, the unsettling impact of instant-history television, or to the spillover of affluence into misdirected leisure, or to Supreme Court decisions influenced more by Myrdal than Holmes, or to a failure of mankind's intelligence to cope with so many pots on the boil at once. This is the "happenstance" theory, and though it is learned and deep and draws on all sorts of historical and psychiatric and biological motivations, it doesn't satisfy. It doesn't reassure.

Shouldn't we rather ponder whether we may not be in the midst of a long historical evolution, even a moral and spiritual evolution, beginning way back in dim Biblical times, and still powerfully under way, still only partially achieved, still with vast aeons of distance to travel? It has had its setbacks. It could have further setbacks, if mankind is not sufficiently wise and compassionate. But the inevitable movement is forward.

* * *

The ingredients of this evolution-revolution are not physical — better diet, better electronics, better communication. These may at times be the results. The actual ingredients, rather, are eternal and universal: a monotheistic religion, and a respect for individual man, which is an imperfect way of speaking the two basic commandments: Love God and love one's neighbor. On these hang all the law and the prophets and the progress.

Note how, as a thoughtful English editorialist has remarked, these concepts milled about early in the Middle East, crossed into and enlivened Europe, brought about the Renaissance and the Reformation and the King James Bible, and finally leaped the Atlantic to wider fruition in New England, and to a continent-wide experiment whose basic charter has been the American Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Mr. Sevareid rightly says it is absurd to believe that the peoples who developed the world's first mass democracy on the American continent won't succeed in solving the problems of crowding, poverty, pollution, and ugliness. What is happening is that these Americans, and the British with them, and the Europeans — and the Asians, Africans and whoever else catches the torch and the idea — have become trustees of a universal idea. This idea is based on the above-mentioned spiritual laws or demands: adherence to a governing beneficent Principle, and the expression of that essence in intelligent and compassionate living.

* * *

There is no master race, and no subject race, in this concept. For all are measured and treasured according as they, individually, measure up to the universal demand.

Look at life this way, and mankind is not in the grip of mysterious, deadly, uncontrollable forces. Rather is it moving out of darkness into light. The chemicalization is not always pleasant. Things go awry, and the demands for sacrifice, for standing tall against reaction and despair, for seeing through the murk, are tremendous. But the overturning goes on, "until he comes whose right it is."

Mirror of opinion

Somethings right with America

Gloom and doomsters to the contrary notwithstanding, this country has to be in pretty good shape to produce a man like W. Frank Threatt, who has just been named United States Small Business Man of the Year.

Threatt, 53, whose career twice was interrupted by military service (World War II and Korea), began as a farmer, then partner in a contracting firm, sales manager of a steel fabricating plant, and finally head of his own firm, Congaree Iron and Steel Company at Congaree, S.C.

After the contracting firm went bust while both he and his partner were called back for Korean war duty, they refused to declare personal bankrupty and worked seven years to pay off $150,000 in debts.

Threatt began his own steel fabricating firm in 1957 with $3,000 in cash and a $14,000 bank loan. Threatt, a white man, located in the predominantly Negro rural community of Congaree, in part to repay the kindness of Negroes who had kept his farm going while he was serving in World War II.

His firm has flourished. It employs 400, has a 1.5-million-dollar annual payroll and purchases equipment locally. . . .

The Small Business Administration award hailed Threatt, married and the father of two for turning "an ailing area into a thriving one with a greater measure of economic security and opportunity for a disadvantaged population."

That, of course, he did. But he also served the nation well by proving anew that enterprise, integrity and good will still are hallmarks of the American way of life.—**Birmingham (Ala.) Post-Herald**

Costly cupidity

The "pigeon drop" swindle, that ancient and dishonorable means of separating a sucker and his money, was revived in Milwaukee [recently]. This time a trusting woman turned $6,000 in cash over to two strangers who peddled a tale of finding $21,000 in an empty cigarette package, according to police.

The mechanics of this particular swindle are too complicated to bear repeating. The woman, however, hoped to reap a quick $7,000 as her share of this "find," police reported. She never saw her $6,000 again.

Swindlers in such affairs traditionally bait their traps with the lure of quick and easy money. The primitive pigeon drop swindle is kept alive by the combination of naivete on the part of the sucker, a kind of low cunning on the part of the swindlers and by the cupidity of both.—**The Milwaukee Journal**

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Looking at candidates

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The chronology of national events during the second quarter of 1968 motivates me to suggest a reversal of the noncandidacy of President Lyndon B. Johnson. I do believe that our political, social, and economic problem confrontations are now at that critical level, whereby the country simply cannot afford the loss of its experienced leadership.

I briefly submit the following in support of the above recommendation:

1. There is now general acceptance from all political sectors that the person most qualified to attain a sanctionable Hanoi détente is President Johnson. LBJ hates the killing and the waste even more than Senator McCarthy.
2. The seriousness of the domestic confrontations, witness ethnics and gun control, requires the presence of the man most schooled in the art of dealing with the incredible diversity of the Congress.

Brooklyn, N.Y. **Herbert J. Cohen**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I wish to thank Roscoe Drummond for his timely presentation, "McCarthy — what he did." Surely, as Mr. Drummond has so well pointed out, "Something ought to be said about the man who changed the face of American politics in the year 1968."

It is a remarkable record; and shouldn't we be doing all in our power to support a man whose courage has, indeed, changed today's face of American politics? Eugene McCarthy is a presidential candidate with tremendous following.

East Braintree, Mass. **Hazel B. Barrows**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

As one of your subscribers, I protest your leanings toward the Republican Party.

Surely, you are for the two-party system, and, therefore, you have no valid reason siding with either party.

Uncasville, Conn. **Cmdr. R. H. Barnes**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

When I follow the actions and thinking of men being seriously considered this year, the names of two men stand out above others—Governor Rockefeller and Senator Percy. With both, actions are consistent with expressed philosophies, and measure well to the criteria I hold.

With both, I find the depth of dedication and capability essential to the office. Men of this stature, individually or in concert, deserve our active expressed support.

Jacksonville, N.C. **David E. Moss**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Reading the front-page article consisting of questions and answers by Ronald Reagan, I feel compelled to write something about this man that the country in general doesn't seem to know.

Reagan really doesn't know anything about government except what the group that is bankrolling him tells him. I say this because one day he makes some ridiculous statement and two days later completely reverses himself so that one gets a strong impression that somebody has told him that's a "no-no."

He appears so nice on TV and has had experience in that line. But, if you really listen to what he says it is nothing of substance, or it is incredibly ignorant of conditions as they are today.

Santa Barbara, Calif. **Sylvia B. Andrews**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Today, it would be well for the conservative voter, be he Republican, Democrat, or Independent, to remember that the tragic events which have visited America and are continuing to plague the American people, and which Governor Rockefeller dramatizes in his recent countrywide, flamboyant, political advertisements — riots, racial demonstrations, poverty parades, burning of Washington, Detroit, Watts, and Newark — these events have all occurred during the past eight years of Democratic administration.

May we recommend to the delegates to the Republican National Convention August 4, 1968, the conservative candidacy: for President, Richard M. Nixon; Vice-President, Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Boston **Herbert W. Toombs**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

How can Roscoe Drummond patronizingly say Senator McCarthy is not going to be nominated? Politics is changing. People are participating and it is not just the youth. It was thinking men and women who supported McCarthy in New Hampshire, in Oregon, in California.

West Chester, Pa. **Sandra M. Gaton**

Home

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your recent article on Australia, "Visit to a friendly land," interests me most highly.

During World War II I was in the Merchant Marine Service, and docked at most every nation in the world—many times in ports of Australia.

Should I seek a place as a young man for future success and prosperity, such as our old timers went to our West, Australia would be my goal.

Climate perfect, land galore for settlement, a future of success in any honorable vocation.

And the people there reflect complete Christianity and make one feel at home.

Charles S. Smith

Manitowish Waters, Wis.